

THE TIMES

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BEST for JOBS

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Blair attacks hunting on eve of rally

By PHILIP WEBSTER
AND MICHAEL HORNBY

TONY BLAIR yesterday put himself on collision course with supporters of fox-hunting by declaring that he would vote for the ban proposed in a Labour backbencher's Bill when it comes before the Commons in the autumn.

Asked about his attitude to Mike Foster's measure, against which up to 100,000 rural workers and hunt supporters will protest in Hyde Park, London, today, the Prime Minister said that he had voted against hunting in the past and would do so again. He believed it could be done without the "massive destruction of the countryside" that

people were claiming. His remarks ensured that the future of fox-hunting would be a central political difference between the party leaders in the coming year.

William Hague, the Tory leader, will attend today's rally and tell visitors from his Yorkshire constituency that he will vote against the Foster Bill because it would damage the rural economy and harm freedom. "Britain has a history of tolerance," he will say. "The country does not like it when a majority gang up on a minority."

Protesters will claim that thousands of rural jobs are at risk from the ban. But in a two-page advertisement in *The Times* today the International Fund for Animal Wel-

fare, citing a Mori poll, claims that seven out of ten people want hunting with hounds to be abolished.

Extra police have been drafted into central London to control possible clashes between supporters and opponents of hunting. Commuters were told to expect severe traffic congestion, particularly during the morning and evening rush hours. Police expect up to 100,000 people at the rally.

Mr Blair said in the Commons that Labour valued what happened in the countryside and he rejected as "absolute nonsense" some of the allegations that had been made, including claims that Labour intended to ban shooting and fishing.

Mr Blair's remarks confirmed that Mr Foster's Bill, which the Labour whips were reluctant for him to bring forward this year, will be the subject of a party political dogfight after it is introduced in the autumn, even though both sides are allowing MPs free votes.

But Mr Blair's support cannot be taken as a guarantee that the Bill will become law. The Labour leadership has yet to make a decision over whether effectively to take over the Bill and grant it parliamentary time when it hits trouble.

A number of senior ministers, including Jack Straw, the Home Secretary, Lord Irvine of Lairg, the Lord Chancellor, and Robin Cook, the Foreign Secretary, are under-

stood to be opposed to a ban. But the size of the Labour majority makes it likely that hunting will be outlawed at some time during the present Parliament.

Today's protest follows month-long marches that began throughout the country. The protesters were last night gathering at Potters Bar in Hertfordshire and will travel by bus to central London today.

Michael Heseltine, the former Deputy Prime Minister, is to speak at the rally and other speakers include Frederick Forsyth, the writer, Simon Bates, the broadcaster, and Paula Hamilton, the model.

The League Against Cruel Sports said it had instructed its followers to stay away from the rally. John

Bryant, its chief spokesman, said: "The last thing we want is a punch-up".

At a press conference on the eve of the rally, the National Trust, one of Britain's biggest landowners, said it would continue to allow the hunting of fox, hare and mink on its holdings in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

But Charles Nunnally, the chairman of trust, which has 2.2 million members, said its position on hunting was "agnostic" and it could not therefore officially support a rally organised for the specific purpose of promoting field sports.

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ASHLEY COOMBES

BA cabin staff report sick rather than join strikers

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, PHILIP BASSETT,
KATHRYN KNIGHT AND DANIEL McGROARY

MORE than 1,500 British Airways cabin staff reported sick yesterday as colleagues staged a 72-hour strike that forced the cancellation of dozens of flights and brought chaos to Heathrow.

Both the airline and the Transport and General Workers' Union were claiming victory in the dispute last night.

Airline managers were privately celebrating as only 142 cabin crew formally joined the strike. They regarded the swollen sick roll — more than ten times the usual size — as a sign that staff were against the action, while 854 people reported for work as usual.

Two thousand are needed to operate a full service, but the apparent reluctance of many workers to join the strike surprised managers who were working late last night to reschedule flights for today. "We will certainly be able to operate 20 per cent more flights on Thursday," a spokesman said.

But union leaders described the airline's conclusion as nonsense. Eddie McDermott, the regional organiser, said: "You can see how many are on our picket line, half their flights were cancelled. Thousands more passengers switched to other airlines, so how is that a success for BA?"

And Bill Morris, general secretary of the TGWU, told

his biannual conference in Brighton: "Despite all the threats, I can report that the dispute is solid."

Mr Morris said that the union was up against a management that had "come straight out of the industrial relations museum of the 1970s", adding: "If you want to find militancy, look no further than the British Airways boardroom."

Strikers were told on Tuesday that they would forfeit their travel perks and promotion prospects for three years, and yesterday the airline said that it was considering suing the union on the ground that the strike was illegal. It claimed that up to a thousand people who took part in the strike ballot no longer worked for BA or were not members of the TGWU subsidiary British Airline Stewards and Stewardesses Association (Bassa).

The union, however, said that it would defend itself vigorously and renewed its criticism of what it regards as BA's intimidatory tactics. Mr Morris said: "BA have tried intimidation. They are now trying litigation. We believe they should try negotiation."

Robert Aylng, the BA chief executive, today recognises the anger the company's approach has provoked and writes in *The Times*: "If we have appeared heavy-handed



Picket chic: some of the 142 BA cabin staff who stopped work rather than report sick demonstrate support on the first day of their three-day strike at Heathrow yesterday

or clumsy, I apologise. Let's clear that misapprehension from this dispute." But he insists that while he is ready to reach agreement with his employees and their unions, he will make no deal that threatens the company's future competitiveness.

Such an apology is almost unprecedented from the head of a company involved in a high-profile dispute and the union is likely to use it as a lever to press for fresh negotiations.

Yesterday, BA cancelled 135 of its normal 196 daily departures from Heathrow and nine of the 93 due to leave from Gatwick. Today it expects to run more flights, including

those from Heathrow to Edinburgh, Glasgow and Delhi.

A spokesman said: "Because more people have turned up for work, we have more crews on standby than normal. Tomorrow we hope to run 20 per cent more flights than we did today. We will be able to run some domestic short-hauls tomorrow which we were not able to run today."

But fellow managers admitted that the scene inside the main terminal buildings at

Heathrow yesterday were "organised chaos". One said: "It's not as bad as we expected, but the longer it drags on, the more tempers will fray."

Announcements on which flights would operate were made barely an hour before take-off as managers had to check which cabin crew had turned up. The seven sets of

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Roman find

The most complete set of Roman medical instruments found in Britain has been unearthed at a site in Essex. Page 9

Boxing bites back and bans Tyson from ring

FROM TUNKU VARADARAJAN IN NEW YORK

MIKE TYSON'S boxing career may have ended yesterday after the Nevada State Athletic Commission revoked his boxing licence as punishment for biting Evander Holyfield's ears during their recent heavyweight title fight in Las Vegas.

Brusking aside appeals from Tyson's lawyers, the commissioners voted unanimously for the maximum penalty.

As well as being stripped of his licence, Tyson will lose 10 per cent of his title bout purse of nearly \$30 million (£17.8 million). He was also ordered to pay costs.

The ruling does not automatically mean a ban for life. Technically, Tyson can reapply every 12 months, however many times he may be rejected. But time is against him — he is now 31.

and with each year out of the ring, his force in world boxing will diminish.

The commission has absolute discretion in this matter. Donald Haight, the Nevada Chief Deputy Attorney General, pointed out that the commission need not adju-

any new evidence of wrongdoing on the part of Tyson in order to reject an application. The original sin — the biting of Holyfield's ears — can serve in perpetuity as a reason to refuse him a licence.

Mr Haight said: "Unless the commission changes its mind, this would be a permanent revocation. Without further action, the licence would not be restored."

Since other American states are required by law to honour Nevada's decision, Tyson could not fight elsewhere in

the country. He is unlikely to be able to fight abroad as he is still on probation for a rape conviction in 1991. The parole board officials, who decide whether Tyson can leave the country, are unlikely to do anything which would undermine the commission's sentence.

Earlier, Jim Thomas, the lawyer for Holyfield, conveyed a brief message from his client to the commission. In his words, Holyfield had "no interest in punishing Tyson" and had "forgiven him". The champion professed the hope that Tyson would "get the help ... to find the inner peace he needs". Holyfield wished it to be known through his lawyer that the hearing was about "more than one man, about more than Mike Tyson". The hearing was, he stressed, about boxing as a whole, and the future of boxing as an honourable sport.

Tyson did not attend yesterday's hearings, although his lawyers wished it to be known that he had thrown himself at the mercy of the commission.

Tyson's time running out to stay at top

New chief for Tote after year's search

By RICHARD EVANS, RACING CORRESPONDENT

PETER JONES will today be named as the successor to Lord Wyatt of Weedford as chairman of the Tote, ending a year-long search.

Mr Jones, 54, is ideally qualified for the £75,000-a-year job. A former president of the Racehorse Owners' Association, he was a founding director of the British Horseracing Board, and is already a Tote director.

Although he has a successful career in advertising, he found time to take out a bookmaker's licence. He had set his heart on rejuvenating the fortunes of the Tote but the post has twice looked set to elude him.

He emerged as the favourite for the job after the previous Government announced 12 months ago that Lord Wyatt would step down in April. But Michael Howard, the former Home Secretary, wanted to appoint Major-General Guy Watkins, formerly chief executive of the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club. His choice was, however, vetoed by Jack Straw, his successor at the Home Office.

A fortnight ago, Mr Straw was poised to appoint Mau-

rice Lindsay, chief executive of the Rugby Football League, but changed his mind, and Lord Wyatt's tenure was extended.

However, the path is now clear for Mr Jones. He has made little secret of his belief that the Tote can be transformed from a slumbering giant into a more competitive and profitable operation.

The Tote he inherits is perceived by many within the sport not to have fulfilled its potential. In 1991, a Commons select committee acknowledged that it had not been entirely clear about its business objectives, and recognised the concerns about its financial performance.

Nonetheless, the Tote's profits in recent years have grown, and its contribution to racing is expected to be close to £10 million for 1996-97. However, it owns only 210 of the estimated 8,500 betting shops in Britain, and Mr Jones will have to decide whether to extend its off-course presence or concentrate on increasing turnover and profits elsewhere.

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Globetrotting PM endures nightmare with his eyes wide open

When Phineas Fogg went around the world in 90 days he returned to a Pall Mall club, a noggin, a warm reception, a reward and rest. When our Prime Minister goes round the world in 48 days, he returns to no rest, half an hour of being jeered and poked at during PM's Questions, a complicated statement about Nato, a hail of nitpicking questions... and more work.

Tony Blair staggered into the Chamber yesterday within hours of a mad dash to

Madrid for a Nato summit. This was a jaunt compared with recent trips to Hong Kong, Denver, New York, Paris (twice), Malmö, Bonn, Amsterdam and Noordwijk. Since forming a government he has clocked up 26,800 miles on these insane trips, attended four summits, conferences galore, and dispatched one colony.

"Tony," a pal told *The Sun*, "is determined not to lose touch with the outside world."

A more pressing danger is of losing touch with his own

government. At Questions yesterday Mr Blair was ill-informed and unconvincing. He looked exhausted. Officials may compliment him on spreading his authority so wide, fast and thin — but officials never think the Commons matters.

There are signs that Labour Party managers do not think the Commons matters. Yet for a government which has so far hardly let its authority slip, a ragged afternoon represents a loss of virginity. One bad performance spreads ripples

in a parliamentary pond his Chief Whip needs to keep unruled before the summer. It also encouraged William Hague mightily. The new Tory leader had learnt something from the ferrets he had been pictured tickling in the newspapers: he sank his teeth into a small but unguarded patch of prime minis-

ters of the last Government. The bairding ferret hung on.

The PM tried attacking

the question in the first place. He attacked the wickedness of the last Government.

But the ferret hung on.

The PM tried rejoicing that his Budget had started a stock market boom, thus solving the pension funds' problems. He tried a sermonette on "prudence" in economics, and another on the wickedness of Tories.

But the ferret hung on.

Exasperated, Blair said the Tories' record was so bad he did not see why he should listen to their advice.

The ferret let go before Miss Boothroyd pulled him off.

Poor Mr Blair was then attacked by John Hume (SDLP, Foyle) for not banning

marches in Ulster.

It is wonderful to observe an encounter between these two. Both chose piety as their weapon, but in Hume, Blair has met his match. John Hume is even more sanctimonious than the Prime Minis-

ter. He sighed, whispered and raised his eyes.

Tony Blair upped the pious stakes and spoke with a terrible earnestness. But in this match of holier-than-thou Blair had been out-holed. One of his own side, Dennis Canavan (Falkirk W) then delivered a swift kick to his shin by supporting Hume if permitting marches had been the least bad option.

"Then what on earth was the most worst option?"

Mr Blair looked strained, disappointed — and tired.

Blair to increase Labour life peers

By PHILIP WEBSTER
POLITICAL EDITOR

TONY BLAIR is poised to appoint more than 30 new Labour life peers to bolster his party's representation in the Tory-dominated Lords.

A new list of Labour peers will be published later this month, probably alongside John Major's resignation honourable list which will also contain new Tory life peers.

Nothing approaching balance will be achieved, however, until Mr Blair goes ahead with his pledge to strip the hereditary peers of their voting rights with a Bill likely to figure in the next session of Parliament beginning in the autumn of next year.

In the meantime Labour clearly intends to use any defeat in the Lords as ammunition for its plan. The Lords last week voted by 101 to 94 to back a Tory call for the two separate devolution polls to be held on the same day rather than a week apart, as the Government proposed. Of the 101 votes against the Government, 59 were hereditary peers. 52 of them sitting as Conservatives, Labour sources disclosed.

Mr Blair, questioned about it in the Commons yesterday, condemned as a "constitutional wrong" the role of the hereditary peers. "If we are looking for constitutional wrongs, what could be more wrong than the Conservative Party depending on hereditary peers to do their business that they can't get through because they lost the election?" he said.

Extra troops sent to combat march backlash by IRA

Nicholas Watt reports on fears of rising Ulster violence

FOUR hundred extra troops are to be flown to Northern Ireland to counter the upsurge in IRA terrorism since a Roman Catholic road was forced to accept the Drumcree Orange parade on Sunday.

The soldiers from the 1st Battalion the Staffordshire Regiment, Britain's standby battalion, will arrive at the weekend amid fears of renewed sectarian violence as the marching season reaches its climax.

The RUC, which requested the troops, said that they would be deployed to counter the renewed threat from the IRA. Troops already in Northern Ireland have been stretched by the IRA campaign unleashed across Northern Ireland within hours of Sunday's contentious parade.

Up to bam yesterday there were 815 attacks on the security forces and 1,506 petrol-bombing incidents, injuring 60 RUC officers and 56 civilians. Police and the Army fired 2,500 plastic bullets to disperse rioters.

The violence abated yesterday but the IRA is expected to step up its campaign on Saturday when tens of thousands of Orangemen hold their annual July 12 parades across the Province. The greatest threats will arise at two parades along the Catholic Lower Ormeau Road in Belfast and in Londonderry.

Nationalists are determined to block the parades, which means that the RUC will have to decide whether to ban the parades, restrict the routes or let them go ahead as planned.

Lower Ormeau Road, which has become Ulster's second most serious flashpoint after the Drumcree parade, presents the RUC with a dilemma. If police allow the Orangemen to march, the IRA will repeat this week's violence if the RUC blocks the parade, tens of thousands of Orangemen arriving in Belfast for the main parades will try to converge on the Ormeau area.

One security source said last night that the only hope was for the two sides to show some flexibility. He said: "If everyone sticks to their 'rights', then we are all going to be wrong."

The 400 extra soldiers will bring troops levels in Northern Ireland to 17,500, the highest number since last July when two extra battalions were flown in during the marching season.

As the extra troops prepared to leave their base in the West Midlands, Tony Blair defended the Government's handling of the Drumcree parade and paid tribute to the courage of Mo Mowlam, the Northern Ireland Secretary. Speaking at Prime Minister's Question Time, Mr Blair criticised the

intransigence of both nationalists and loyalists.

He added: "The situation in Northern Ireland over the past few days has been appalling and it is tragic for all the people in Northern Ireland..."

We have been trying... to do the best in good faith in a situation in which all the options available are difficult and hard."

Mr Blair faced tough questions from the nationalists SDLP, whose three MPs were infuriated by the Drumcree decision. Seamus Mallon, the party's deputy leader and MP for Newry and Armagh, said that the implication of the weekend was that decisions over marches were made "on the threat of greater paramilitary force and on the threat of greater destruction".

Mr Blair later held talks with John Hume, the SDLP leader, and Mr Mallon. Mr Hume requested the meeting after an acrimonious meeting with Dr Mowlam on Tuesday.

Andrew Hunter, former chairman of the Tory Northern Ireland backbench committee, welcomed the decision to send more troops. The MP for Basingstoke said: "It is a tragedy, but given the evidence in Northern Ireland it is quite right for the Government to respond in this way. It is a great reflection of the needs on the ground."

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BA staff go sick rather than strike

Continued from page 1

BA check-in desks that dominate the departure lounge of Terminal One were all manned, but devoid of passengers — who chose instead to form a long, perspiring queue snaking towards the information desk.

Outside, the stewardesses who might normally have been serving their meals were forming what union leaders described as "the best-looking picket line in industrial relations history". One picket said: "I may lose my job, I may get fined but British Airways are not going to force us strikers to look anything but our best."

But the chic outfit and immaculate make-up belied their determination to fight a deal which they say means they must work longer hours for less pay. Jean Smithson, 47, said: "I am an articulate middle-class mother-of-two and I don't want to spend my time standing on a street corner, but what choice do I have?" BA says their deal means my basic salary goes up by £2,000 to £26,000 but what they don't say is that I will lose over £4,000 a year in allowances."

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Employers are concerned that the return of a Labour Government may be followed by an increase in strikes — even though this Labour Government is less union-influenced than any in history.

Trends in the labour market will have an impact. As unemployment falls, and the number of jobs rises, employees are more prepared to make a push on issues such as pay.

But areas of trouble ahead might include:

■ Post Office: services were hit by strikes last year. Working parties set up to resolve the issue of teamworking are proceeding slowly.

■ Rail and Tube: unions have been mounting sporadic industrial action in the privatised rail companies and

BRITISH AIRWAYS



Two stranded passengers waiting at Heathrow

Ministers and industry fear that strike habit will spread

By PHILIP BASSITT
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE British Airways strike will lead government ministers and employers to ask: where next? Will there now be industrial action elsewhere?

Employers are concerned that the return of a Labour Government may be followed by an increase in strikes — even though this Labour Government is less union-influenced than any in history.

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■ Post Office: services were hit by strikes last year. Working parties set up to resolve the issue of teamworking are proceeding slowly.

■ Rail and Tube: unions have been mounting sporadic industrial action in the privatised rail companies and

this is likely to continue.

■ Health service: NHS unions would like a restructuring of health service pay, but do not forecast trouble.

■ Fire services: Local fire services have seen area strikes over the past year or so, of which the dispute in Essex was the most recent. Firefighters will protect their earnings-linked pay formula.

■ Banks: Job-cutting by the banks in the face of widespread use of computer technology is increasing unrest. But unionisation levels in banks are low.

■ Utilities: "fat-cat" pay rises in utilities are stoking up employee dissatisfaction.

Leaders of the solicitors' profession yesterday launched a drive to improve the way solicitors communicate with clients and cut the 19,000 complaints a year about the profession.

The Law Society, the professional body for 65,000 solicitors in England and Wales, is under pressure to improve its record or face possible government action — with the risk of losing the right to handle its own complaints.

Yesterday the society and the Office for the Supervision of Solicitors announced an initiative in which every solicitor will receive a guide on how to "think like clients" and prevent common causes of dissatisfaction.

Geoff Hoorn, the junior minister in the Lord Chancellor's Department, attended the launch. He welcomed the move but confirmed that the newly organised Office for the Supervision of Solicitors was under scrutiny.

He said: "My experience

from constituents has been very great dissatisfaction with the previous system of handling complaints and I do hope the new office will change that. This guide should make a valuable contribution both to reduce the numbers of complaints or resolve them speedily."

Mr Hoorn added that the former Solicitors Complaints Board had tended sometimes "to find reasons why it should not pursue complaints rather than reasons as to why it should".

Local authorities in London face a potential £1 billion bill after a High Court ruling yesterday that a council's cash payments to single asylum seekers denied state benefits were unlawful.

Mr Justice Laws said the payments — made by the London borough of Fulham and Hammersmith to asylum seekers finding it hard to live while their claims for refugee status were considered — had never been properly authorised.

The latest ruling could cost the capital's local authorities "over a million pounds" in money they fear they cannot now claw back from the Government.

Mr Justice Laws said the Department of Health had correctly argued the payments should never have been made as they had never been contemplated under the National Assistance Act 1948. The judge said the law only allowed councils "to make arrangements" for the provision of food, shelter and the basics of life to asylum seekers — "and nothing else".

Later, Stephen Burke, chair of the council's social services committee, said the authority was housing some 150 single asylum seekers — roughly half in hostels and half in bed and breakfast hotels — and making cash payments of £30 a week per person for food and toiletries. It made the payments in cash rather than provide all the meals and the necessities of life, such as toiletries.

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Three friends died as storm hit yacht

**Survivor tells
inquest how
men were swept
away. Stephen
Farrell reports**

THE SOLE survivor of a sailing tragedy watched helplessly as force nine gales swept three of his friends overboard to their deaths.

Sergeant Martin Humble, 30, wept yesterday at the inquest on his two Metropolitan Police colleagues — the boat's skipper, Detective Constable Tony Upton, 35, PC Joseph Charnley, 35 — and David Asquith, 18, Constable Upton's nephew. Their 35ft yacht *Fairview Two* was hit by heavy storms on February 19 in the Solent off the Needles, a channel described by coastguards as an "evil place".

Sergeant Humble told how the boat capsized twice on the final leg of a five-day pleasure cruise, washing Constable Upton and David Asquith out to sea and leaving PC Charnley hanging to the boat by his leg with his face in the water.

Although he twice sent emergency calls giving the vessel's name and location, the radio was waterlogged and coastguards only received "Mayday, Mayday, Mayday — can anyone receive me?"

He told John Matthews, the Isle of Wight Coroner, that Constable Upton had received a weather fax that morning warning of force seven to force eight winds, gusting to force



The yacht *Fairview Two*, in which two Metropolitan policemen and a young man died last February, after being brought to the surface and beached. Below, Sergeant Humble at the inquest yesterday

nine, but the crew decided to proceed to "test" themselves. In fact the storms reached force ten.

"As we approached the Needles, Tony Upton checked the compass and told us to steer 180 degrees to starboard. By now it was impossible to communicate because of the noise of the waves. We could only make ourselves heard by shouting," Sergeant Humble said. "Suddenly an enormous

wave hit us on the port side. It was two times as high as anything else and had a very steep face. We rolled up part of it and then capsized. I surfaced still attached to a lifeline and saw Tony was 25ft away with his lifejacket inflated. He didn't make any attempt to swim. Thirty seconds later the boat righted itself and David and PC Charnley got back on board."

They watched as Constable

Upton drifted away, powerless to help because the engines had failed. Sergeant Humble went to send the Mayday, and was about to return when the boat capsized again, drowning David Asquith overboard. "I tried to throw a fender to him but after a couple of minutes of swimming he stopped. I then noticed PC Charnley's boot trapped by the side of the boat and saw he was hanging

upside down in the water. I tried to pull him clear but his face was blue and I assumed he was dead. There were no signs of life on him." Sergeant Humble remained trapped on board with the body of PC Charnley for four hours as the dismasted yacht drifted past the Isle of Wight coast. It was eventually seen near Gurnard and the alarm was raised. Lifeboat crews launched a search for the missing men.

Their bodies were found later. The group — the adults were members of the Metropolitan Police Sailing Club — had chartered the boat intending to sail down the coast to Weymouth. However, bad weather forced them to stop at Poole, Dorset, where a fifth crew member, WPC Jane Turner, got off suffering from seasickness.

Mr Matthews, recording verdicts of accidental death,

said a combination of factors was to blame: an error of judgment in deciding to sail through the Needles Channel instead of a safer northern route, the size of the waves that struck the boat, and the failure of the Mayday messages to give the boat's location.

"It is a matter of great regret to me that three splendid men should have come to the end of their lives in such a way," he said.



Pupil in French crash comforts driver of coach

BY ADRIAN LEE AND SUSAN BELL

THE last of the injured pupils to return home after the fatal school bus crash in France visited the driver-in-hospital yesterday before her departure. Laura England, 13, who has fractured vertebrae, left hospital in Moidiers on a stretcher.

Laura visited Jim Shaw, 43, who was being treated for broken ribs and bruising. Nickey Gale, a PE teacher who had stayed behind to comfort Miss England, said: "Laura wanted to tell him that he should not blame himself for what happened. She understands the predicament he is in. He was very moved by what she said."

"If you had seen the road and how narrow it was you would know that we don't blame him at all." Two boys and a girl died in the crash.

The road through the Alps in the Haute Savoie region was 12 ft wide at the point where the 25-seat coach fell into a ravine on Monday. Warning signs had been posted on the route saying that it was narrow and unsuitable for some large vehicles.

The French police investigation into the crash continued yesterday but there were no indications that Mr Shaw would face criminal charges. British

We were so
in love,
Andrews
told police

BY A STAFF REPORTER

TRACIE ANDREWS, accused of the roadside murder of her fiancé, Lee Harvey, told police that they were deeply in love despite arguments.

Birmingham Crown Court has heard that the couple had a tempestuous relationship and the prosecution claims that Mr Harvey's murder was the final episode in their affair. He was stabbed to death near their home in Alvechurch, Hereford and Worcester, after they had spent an evening at a pub.

Miss Andrews, 28, told police: "We have had our arguments and split up a few times; when Lee would go back to his parents' house, but we always got back together and love each other very much."

"Lee is a very friendly, outgoing person. He's outspoken and speaks his mind no matter who is there. He's an extremely kind, loving person."

She admitted that they had a tiff on the day of the murder, but said it was "nothing major". They had been their "normal selves" at the pub, she said, talking about their children from previous relationships. She told detectives that Mr Harvey had made a snide comment about the father of her six-year-old daughter, but they had not argued. "I suppose Lee's just jealous over the fact that I was with the other man."

In the police interviews she was unable to explain numerous discrepancies in her description of the murder, which she said was carried out by a passenger in a Sierra which had chased their car.

Officers told her they had found a substantial clump of blonde hair, like hers, close to Mr Harvey's body. "I don't know who pulled my hair. My hair comes out easily anyway," she said.

Miss Andrews denies murder. The trial continues.

Laura England leaving the hospital yesterday

Expelled boy, 12, tried to set fire to headteacher's car

A 12-YEAR-OLD boy with a grudge against teachers tried to set fire to his headteacher's car as his mother sat in a school meeting about his future, a court was told yesterday.

He dropped lit matches into the petrol tank of the Vauxhall Cavalier. When it failed to ignite he smashed the car's windows and bodywork, causing about £1,000 of damage.

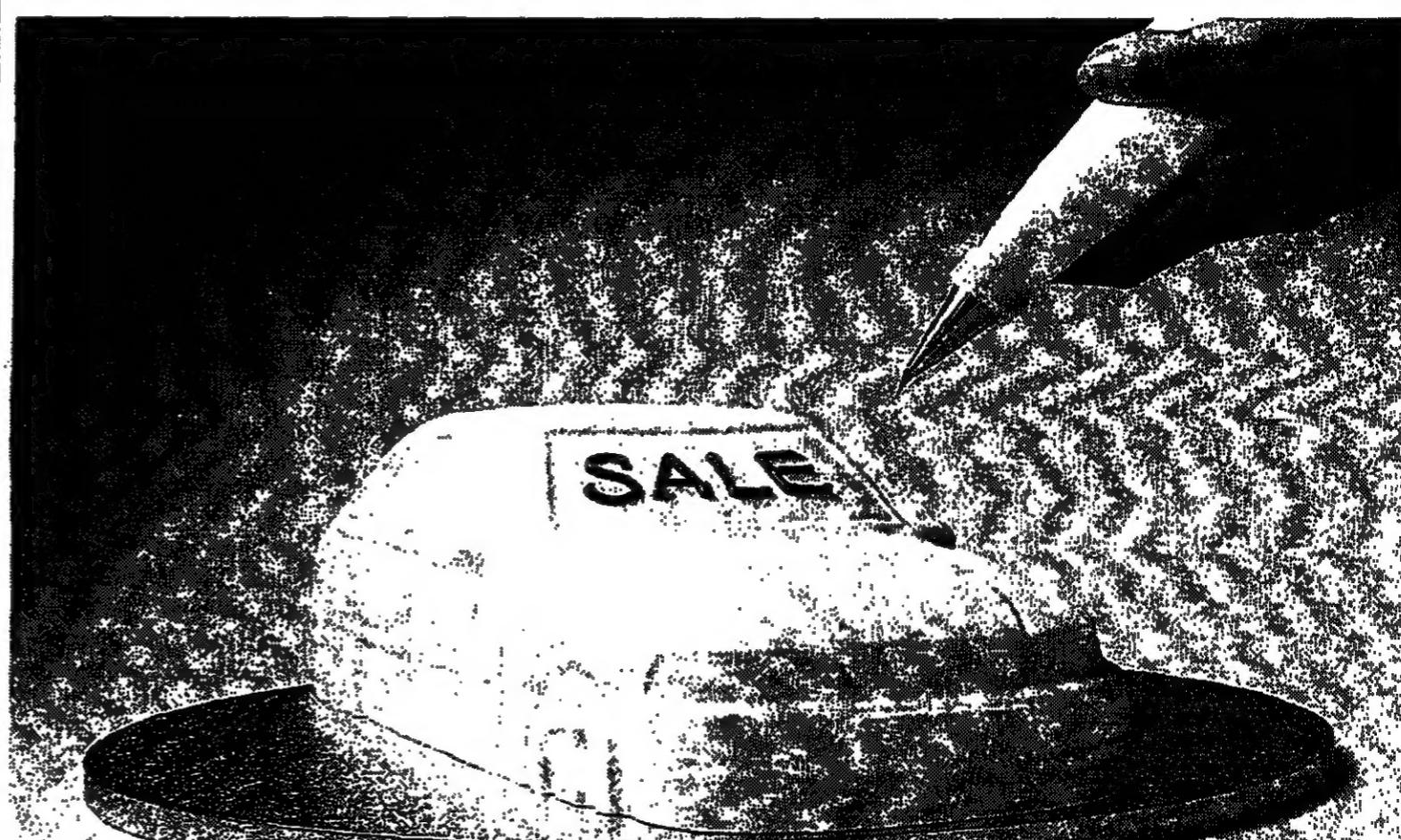
Five days after being expelled for the incident the boy, who cannot be named for legal reasons, returned to the school in Horwich, Bolton, and threw a brick through the windscreen of the deputy head's car, causing £300 of

damage. The boy appeared before a youth court at Bolton yesterday, handcuffed to a security guard, and admitted a series of offences against the teachers and school property. The damage totalled £1,840. Sentencing was adjourned to July 30 for social and psychiatric reports.

After the hearing Stewart Jackson, of Bolton Education Authority, said the boy had been suspended from the school for 10 days after setting fire to curtains.

In the middle of that period there was an annual review, with the head, the parents' and the child present, he said.

But he left the meeting



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An important message to all our customers.

On 10th and 11th July, we regret that British Airways flights will be disrupted due to industrial action.

However, we are endeavouring to operate as many services as possible, and we can confirm that the following flights will not be affected:

- All flights to and from regional airports - Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh & Glasgow (except those to and from London Heathrow).
 - All domestic & European flights to and from London Gatwick.
 - The following franchise & Alliance operated flights:

BA998-999 **BA4600-4999** **BA6800-6999** **BA8000-8199** **BA8700-8839**
BA3000-3499 **BA6200-6449** **BA7400-7499** **BA8200-8299** **BA8840-8899**
BA4000-4199 **BA6700-6749** **BA7600-7949** **BA8300-8450**

- The following specific flights to and from London will also operate as normal during this period:

Intercontinental flights – London Heathrow				Intercontinental flights – London Gatwick			
Miami	BA293/BA292	Tbilisi &		Dallas	BA2193/BA2192		
Chicago	BA297/BA296	Biskek	BA6711/BA6712	Miami	BA2295/BA2294		
	BA299/BA298	Alexandria &		Houston	BA2225/BA2224		
New York	BA175/BA174	Damascus	BA6707/BA6708	Pittsburgh	BA2199/BA2198		
	BA179/BA176	Dubai &		Tampa	BA4517/BA4516		
	BA001/BA004	Muscat	BA123/BA122	Antigua &			
	BA003/BA002	Bahrain &		Grenada	BA2253/BA2252		
Boston	BA215/BA214	Abu Dhabi	BA125/BA124	Barbados &			
	BA213/BA212	Tokyo	BA005/BA006	St. Lucia	BA2255/BA2254		
Los Angeles	BA269/BA268	Hong Kong	BA007/BA008	Barbados	BA2257/BA2256		
	BA279/BA278		BA027/BA028	Nassau &			
	BA283/BA282		BA029/BA030	Grand Cayman	BA4505/BA4504		
Johannesburg & Durban	BA055/BA054	Hong Kong &	BA025/BA026	Buenos Aires	BA2267/BA2266		
Johannesburg & Gaberone	BA055/BA054	Taipei		Sao Paulo &			
Johannesburg	BA057/BA056	Hong Kong &	BA031/BA032	Rio de Janeiro	BA2245/BA2244		
Amman	BA6705/BA6706	Manila		Nairobi &			
Beirut	BA6701/BA6702	Bangkok,		Entebbe B	A2069/BA2068		
	BA6703/BA6702	Sydney &		Nairobi &			
Damascus & Amman	BA6707/BA6708	Melbourne	BA009/BA010	Dar Es Salaam	BA2069/BA2068		
Singapore	BA015/BA016	Bangkok,		Nairobi	BA2069/BA2068		
		Sydney &					
		Brisbane	BA009/BA010				
		Singapore &					
		Perth	BA011/BA012				

On Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th July, some flights may also be affected whilst we return to normal service. For further information on these and other flights not listed above, either:

1. contact your travel agent or British Airways Travel Shop
 2. look on ITV teletext p.380
 3. visit our website at www.british-airways.com/strike
 4. or call our information line 0800 727 800.

We would like to offer our sincerest apologies to any customers who are being inconvenienced by the current action. Rest assured that we are doing all that we can to keep disruption to a minimum and most importantly to bring this dispute to a satisfactory conclusion as soon as possible. If your flight is affected, we will endeavour to organise alternative travel arrangements for you to reach your destination.

BRITISH AIRWAYS



Lisa Grant, left, and Jill Percy yesterday. They are claiming equal employment rights to heterosexual couples

Booth takes on Blair in lesbian rights case

FROM CHARLES BRENNER
IN LUXEMBOURG

CHERIE BOOTH deployed her legal talents before the European Court yesterday, pleading the cause of lesbian rights and crossing swords with her husband's Government.

Fifteen cherry-robed judges gazed down from their high bench in the Luxembourg courtroom on Ms Booth, QC, as she insisted, sometimes with passion, that European law on sexual discrimination must be extended by them to cover the spouse's travel benefits of Lisa Grant, 29, a lesbian employee of South West Trains.

Many of the judges, as well as signifying lawyers on the public benches, were clearly intrigued by the little piece of history in the making as a British Prime Minister's wife not only pleaded in an international court, but against her husband's Government, albeit indirectly. Standing tall in high-heeled shoes and barrister's wig, Ms Booth insisted that "a human being cannot be penalised for choosing to express their sexual identity". She added: "The right to human intimacy is a basic human right and I would suggest a fundamental human need."

She opposed the British Government's opinion on the case — that the EU has no power to regulate over the sexual orientation of workers



Cherie Booth at the European Court yesterday

— and welcomed the decision by European leaders at last month's Amsterdam summit to expand EU guarantees on freedom from discrimination.

Ms Booth's client is a railway telephone information employee who is suing South West Trains for refusing to grant Jill Percy, 38, a nurse and her partner of five years, the same free travel pass that it extends to heterosexual couples, whether married or unmarried. Stonewall, the lesbian rights group, engaged Ms Booth and her team to fight the case, which was sent to Luxembourg last year by a local tribunal.

Ms Percy said Ms Booth had been engaged as the "leading QC on discrimination law". Ms Booth was one of seven British barristers at the hearing. Their wiggled heads and muddled manners contrasted with the continental court, which has the feel of an upmarket Odeon. Banks of interpreters translated Ms Booth's light, Liverpool-accented tones into the EU's ten other official languages as she fought it out with counsel for the train company and the Government.

Ms Booth spoke for half an hour, pressing an argument that "South West Trains' policy is based on the stereotype that men live with female partners and women with a male partner and not partners of the same sex". The case was simply a matter of sexual discrimination, covered by Article 117 of the Treaty of Rome.

she said. Ms Grant's male predecessor had received £1,000 a year more "pay" because he had benefited from the travel pass in that value for his woman partner, Ms Booth said.

Her arguments flew in the face of the new Government's representation to the court. Patrick Elias, QC, for the Government, rejected Ms Booth's approach, but softened the original argument, which was sent to the European court under the Conservative administration. The new Government now supported the extension of laws to guarantee equal treatment of homosexuals, he said, but these must be devised delicately, taking into account religious and other sensitivities.

"This... should not be decided by your lordship by artificially extending a concept of sexual discrimination."

Ms Booth's case was rejected as "fallacious" by Nicholas Underhill, QC, for the train company. European law referred to gender, not to orientation, he said. He summed up: "It's a question of who you are, not who you prefer." The company was within its rights to restrict free travel to heterosexuals.

The notoriously tardy European Court of Justice is to offer a preliminary ruling, in the form of an "opinion" by Michael Biedenkamp, its Advocate General, in September. A final decision may come by the end of the year.

Robbers who terrorised train commuters jailed for 10 years

BY STEWART TENDLER
CRIME CORRESPONDENT

TWO men who held up a railway carriage of London commuters with an imitation gun and a machete were each jailed for ten years yesterday.

Anthony Baxter, 27, and his half-brother, Aaron, 20, stole £300 and spent the money on drugs within hours of their attack on the 18.12 from Charing Cross to Dartford, Kent, last October. Some of their victims still have nightmares and others will not travel on public transport.

The two were caught with the help of film from closed-circuit television cameras covering the rail and Underground network.

Judge Henry Blacksell, QC, told the brothers, both from Deptford, south London, that they had picked on ordinary members of the public, the young and the old. He said passengers were told they could be shot and one was hit with the flat side of the machete blade. "You terrorised them and you knew what you were doing. You forced them to give up their personal belongings and you did not care. Their hurt, loss, fear and trauma means a deterrent sentence has to be passed."

Aaron Baxter was also jailed for a further nine months to run consecutively for escaping from a magistrate's court while he was being committed for trial. Anthony Baxter was jailed for three months to run consecutively for kicking and punching a prison officer during his brother's escape. At the time



Christina Haynes had a gun pushed in her face

'I THOUGHT RAID WAS A STUNT'

One of the victims, Christina Haynes, 18, who had been travelling to her home in southeast London, said last night: "At first, I was not at all frightened, because I thought it was all a joke, or part of a student rag-week stunt. It is not the kind of thing you expect to happen on a commuter train." But as the two robbers advanced through the carriage, screaming and shouting, she put her rings in her pocket and pushed her bracelets up her sleeves. "Then one of them put a gun to my face and I knew they were deadly serious. He asked me for cash and I gave him all I had. I asked him if I could keep my purse, as I had personal things in it I didn't want to lose, and he allowed me to do so. One man tried to be a have-a-go hero and stood up to confront them, but he backed off when they threatened him."

both men were on licence from sentences for previous crimes involving firearms.

The two attacked more than 30 passengers as the train sped between London Bridge station and Deptford. One of them pointed the imitation pistol at the head and face of passengers at close range.

Yesterday the court was told that Anthony Baxter was a heroin and crack cocaine addict. His brother also used crack cocaine. They were raised on the Pepys Estate in Deptford, one of the most crime-ridden areas in south London. Both have a long list of convictions.

The Baxters were caught after detectives searched film from more than 500 television cameras covering London Bridge, Waterloo and Charing Cross stations on the night of the robbery. Using descriptions given by passengers, they spotted the men on film of the concourse at Waterloo. They then began to trace the men's journey across the rail network and eventually put together a complete film of the men's journey by station.

The two men knew the cameras were operating but

tried to keep their faces out of sight. However, they did not bother when they began their journey at Holloway North Underground station, thinking they could not be traced back that far.

Five days after the robbery, police began circulating pictures of the men. Then Anthony Baxter's girlfriend, Georgina Clark, went to police. She had travelled with the brothers on the night of the robbery but did not take part.

Faced with the prosecution evidence, the Baxters decided on the second day of their trial to plead guilty.

Although a convicted criminal herself, she was scared by the incident and prepared to give evidence. She is now in hiding.

Police also discovered that the men had left fingerprints in the carriage because they had not bothered to wear gloves and could be identified by passengers who noticed them acting suspiciously.

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Saturday in
THE TIMES



"I'm not
just a singer..."

I am also a
dancer, actress,
writer, video
director, poet,
hair stylist,
clothes
stylist, make-up
artist...
I am an artist,
full stop."

Alan Jackson meets
Erykah Badu, the
new Billie Holiday

MAGAZINE

Why parents are £50,000 out of pocket

By ALEXANDRA FREAN
SOCIAL AFFAIRS
CORRESPONDENT

THE average child in Britain will have cost its parents £50,000 in food, clothing and leisure by the age of 17, according to a report commissioned by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and based on the living standards of more than 1,200 children and their parents.

It shows that there is little difference in the overall average spending on children from rich and poor families, and from two or one-parent households.

Sue Middleton, one of the report's authors, said that the findings demonstrated "what extent parents — particularly poor parents — are prepared to make sacrifices rather than see their children go without. "Children in one-parent families get only 10 per cent less spent on them than those in two-parent families," she said.

The survey, the first of its kind, will have far-reaching implications for policy makers at a time when the Government has ordered a radical rethink of the welfare system in an attempt to cut the £90 billion social security budget. It shows that many of the

PARENTS' SPENDING BY AGE OF CHILD

	Babies Mean £s	%	Pre-school Mean £s	%	Primary Mean £s	%	Secondary Mean £s	%
Food	13.95	32	16.08	39	17.78	28	21.70	41
Clothes	7.45	17	5.26	13	4.12	9	3.51	7
Nappies	6.63	15	1.81	4	*	*	*	*
School	*	*	*	*	3.85	8	5.82	14
Activities	1.98	4	2.40	6	5.75	12	4.97	9
Babysitting	0.42	1	1.01	2	0.58	1	0.37	1
Telephone	*	*	*	*	0.15	0	0.72	1
Other regular spending	5.91	13	5.97	14	3.32	7	3.72	7
Other money	0.36	1	6.24	15	0.42	1	1.41	3
Christmas	2.38	5	2.59	6	3.06	7	4.03	8
Birthdays	1.36	3	1.62	4	1.49	3	1.85	4
Holidays/day trips/outings	3.77	9	4.30	10	6.78	12	4.26	8
Average per week	44.21	100	41.28	99	46.30	99	52.38	100
Childcare	7.64	17	10.52	25	3.16	7	0.86	2
Average per week including childcare	51.85		51.80		49.46		53.24	
Base	1,173		1,627		4,381		3,282	

Joseph Rowntree Foundation

calculations used by the benefits agencies and the Child Support Agency underestimate the real costs incurred by parents in rearing children.

Food is by far the largest element, accounting for more than a third of spending; it varies very little according to the economic circumstances of the family. Spending on activities and holidays takes up a

fifth of spending and birthdays and Christmas a further tenth. Children receive, on average, more than £250 of presents at Christmas, of which just under £100 is provided by people other than parents. Lone parents and parents on income support spend almost as much as other parents. Parents spend an average of £83 on birthdays,

with children of secondary school age receiving by far the most.

The survey also shows that parents spend significant amounts on their children's supposedly free state education, reaching an average of almost £6 a week when children are at secondary school. This does not include the cost of school uniforms, meals or

travel. More than half the spending goes on what might be regarded as essential elements of a child's education, such as school trips and extra lessons, as well as contributions towards books and equipment.

Ms Middleton said that the findings undermined many of the assumptions about how much children cost, which are

routinely used for the calculation of state benefits such as child benefit, income support allowances and family credit. The survey discovered, for example, that income support would cover just over half of what is spent on a child aged under 11 years. And although parents spend more on children as they get older, the study shows that the increase is nowhere near as much as is suggested by the age differentials in income support allowances used by the Department of Social Security to calculate benefit levels.

This means that younger children are severely disadvantaged in benefit calculations when compared with older children. Ms Middleton said: "The age differentials are also used by the Child Support Agency in calculating maintenance levels for children, which must also disadvantage younger children."

To protect their children from poverty and to keep spending on them as close as possible to the national average, parents constantly make sacrifices for them. Over half of all mothers sometimes go without new clothes, shoes and entertainment in order to provide for their children. One in 20 mothers sometimes goes without food.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Toddler drowns in nursery play area

A toddler aged 21 months drowned in a few inches of rainwater when he crawled onto a tarpaulin covering an ornamental pond at a children's nursery. The pond had been built for an episode of the BBC drama series *All Quiet on the Preston Front*, which was filmed at the 19th-century farmhouse near Horwich, Lancashire.

Staff told police that they had gathered children for a tracing game on the terrace when they discovered the victim. Alexander Rae was the only child of a single mother who placed him at the moorland nursery, which cares for 11 children, when she returned to work.

Officer remanded
Michael Coulton, a former member of the Royal Protection and Diplomatic Squad, has appeared before Maldenhead magistrates accused of murdering his wife. Her body was found in her car at a nursing home in Berkshire in January. He was remanded in custody until July 17.

Twins' progress

Siamese twins separated in a six-hour operation at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, London, last month may be well enough to go home with their parents to Cheshire at the end of the week. The girls, born in April, were joined at the abdomen and shared a liver.

Boy cleared

A schoolboy was cleared of causing the death of a baby he was looking after. The boy, who was 14 at the time, had been accused of the manslaughter of Calum Bryan, six months, who died last July. However, the prosecution offered no evidence against the boy at Preston Crown Court.

Bobbies on beat

A town police force has bought 30 whistles to use for crowd control in emergencies. The traditional silver-coloured policeman's whistle has not been issued to Brighton officers since the early 1980s, but is said to be "cheap and extremely effective in drawing the attention of crowds."

Go-slow thieves

Thieves stole what looked like two souped-up go-karts — and then wrecked and dumped them after discovering they had a top speed of 15 mph. The fuel-efficient vehicles were developed by pupils at Ellington School, Doncaster, for the Shell Mileage Marathon at Silverstone on July 18.

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Sterilised mother who had baby wins £100,000

BY FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

A MOTHER who was unaware she was pregnant with her fourth child when she had a sterilisation operation made legal history yesterday when the High Court awarded her more than £100,000 against a consultant gynaecologist.

Mr Justice Langley ruled that Michael Burke had "taken his eye off the ball" when he failed to advise Lesley Crouchman that the operation in July 1991 should be delayed until she had taken a pregnancy test.

Mrs Crouchman, 41, was 16 weeks pregnant when she discovered the truth and, as a Roman Catholic, she had "understandably" decided it was too late to have an abortion which, by that stage, could only have been performed by induction of labour.

Mr Burke, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, had "fallen below the minimum standard to be expected from a consultant gynaecologist in communicating with his patient", the judge ruled.

Mrs Crouchman, of Wallsend, North Tyneside, was

awarded £113,982 against the consultant, of which £102,521 is to cover the cost of bringing up her son, Matthew, to the age of 21. The court was told that Matthew is much loved by his family. The judge said 15,000 of the award was for the "shock and distress" his mother suffered when she found she was pregnant.

Mrs Crouchman's solicitor, Ian Sheridan, said later that the judge's ruling "extends medical negligence liability to a sterilisation operation carried out when the woman has already conceived, unknown to herself or the gynaecologist".

Mrs Crouchman and her

WOMAN DROPS SPINA BIFIDA CASE

A woman who claimed that she would have had an abortion had she known that she was carrying a baby with spina bifida discontinued her High Court action against North Essex Health Authority for damages yesterday. Margaret Wiggin gave birth to Carly in March 1992 after an amniocentesis result had assured her that all was well with the pregnancy — despite contrary evidence from blood tests. Mrs Wiggin, 40, said that staff at Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow, should have referred her to a specialist centre for further investigation. The health authority had denied liability.

carried out in the second half of a woman's menstrual cycle and condoms were "well known to be failible".

He accepted that Mrs Crouchman had told Mr Burke her period was late and that, had she been warned she might be pregnant, she would have opted for the operation being delayed so she could undergo a pregnancy test.

The judge said that Mrs Crouchman had a "straightforward and truthful witness" and that had she known of her pregnancy earlier she would have gone ahead with an abortion. When they were told of the pregnancy, both she and her husband were gravely concerned that the foetus might have been damaged by the sterilisation operation.

In the event Matthew was born completely healthy. "Mrs Crouchman said, as did her husband, and I毫不犹豫地 accept, that once she had seen the foetus on the scan she could not even contemplate a termination, which would have required induction of labour," the judge said.



Lesley Crouchman and her husband leaving the High Court last month during her case against a gynaecologist

Schools are told they need lesson in how to teach

BY JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION EDITOR

TEACHER training departments and many schools will need to change the way they teach reading and basic mathematics if the Government's improvement targets are to be met, the Chief Inspector of Schools said yesterday.

Chris Woodhead, launching two videos to instruct schools on successful teaching of literacy and numeracy, said he believed the 40 per cent improvement demanded by ministers was "likely but not certain" to be achieved.

But the leap in standards would require an acceptance of methods still shunned by many in education, he said.



Woodhead: launched videos to help teachers

The videos, which include three inner-city primary schools among six featured, concentrate on traditional classroom practice, such as whole-class teaching and the use of phonics (sound out letters) to teach reading. Mr Woodhead said: "If we can find a way to disseminate these methods, it is perfectly possible that 80 per cent of our children should be able to hit the target by 2002."

Only 54 per cent of 11-year-olds reached the expected standard for their age group in mathematics and 58 per cent in English in last summer's national tests. This week's Schools White Paper confirmed that the Government expected 80 per cent to do so by the end of this Parliament.

But recently qualified teachers featured in the films said that their training had left them unable to teach reading effectively. The use of phonics was still frowned upon and dismissed as "barking at print". Melaine Irwin, a nursery teacher at Koli Nazrul Primary School, in Tower Hamlets, east London, said: "Everything I have learned about teaching reading I have picked up on the job."

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Dig uncovers Roman age doctor's kit

Instruments found at burial site in Colchester include scalpels, a saw and hooks. Nigel Hawkes reports.

A SET of medical instruments from the Roman period has been unearthed at an archaeological site in Colchester. It is the most complete set found in Britain.

It includes scalpels, a saw for performing amputations, hooks for operations such as removing tonsils, tweezers, a spud and a series of needles of different sizes used for cauterising wounds. The instruments are made of iron or a copper alloy.

The medical kit was found in a burial site by Colchester Archaeological Trust. Last year the remains of a Roman board game were found at the same site, opposite Colchester Zoo. The instruments were found close by but could not be identified until they had been X-rayed, cleaned and conserved.

Philip Crumminy, director of the trust, said the only object missing was a bleeding cup, which all physicians of the period would have used. One instrument remains a mystery: it is a large, hairpin-shaped object with its points turned outwards. He believes it may have been used as a retractor to keep open an incision during surgery.

Ralph Jackson, a curator in the Department of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities at the British Museum, and an expert on early medical instruments, said: "This is an enormously important discovery because it is the first time in Britain that an organised archaeological dig has uncovered a set of medical instruments."

"Furthermore, it means we can be fairly certain that the grave is that of the physician or healer who used these tools. Members of other professions in Roman times were not normally buried with the tools of their trade."

The physician was not Roman, but a Briton who lived at the time of the Roman conquest. The site contains a sequence of burials of high-

ranking Britons covering several centuries. Mr Crumminy said this particular burial dated from some time in the 50s AD, about ten years after the invasion.

Mr Jackson, author of *Doctors and Disease in the Roman Empire*, said that the instruments were fascinating because of their subtle difference from sets found elsewhere in the Roman Empire.

"Only one item, the scoop-probe, is absolutely identical to other Roman kits. So it looks as if this was made in Britain, using knowledge

from the Romans."

It is also very early — only about 50 years after the first Roman medical instruments became recognisable as such.

Before that, they were so similar to domestic or craft tools that you can't be sure they were used medically."

The Romans were capable of a range of basic surgical operations, he said, including removing tonsils and cataracts. "They didn't do appendectomies, but they did carry out amputations. The owner of these instruments would also have used the little saw for trimming bones broken in accidents or warfare, before setting them. The great majority of his work would have been wounds or injuries."

The burials may include those of relatives or close aides of Cymbeline — Shakespeare's Cymbeline — but not that of Cymbeline himself. He was King of the Catuvellauni, the tribe that dominated the area at the time of the invasion.

In the same grave as the medical instruments, were eight rods about 1ft long with chisel-shaped ends and spherical terminals, half iron and half copper. Mr Crumminy believes they may have been used for divination. "Doctors consulted the gods and used divination techniques," he said. "They were learned people, like the druids, and may also have gone in for

chanting and brewing potions."

It is also Mr Jackson's guess that the rods were used for divination, but he stresses it is a guess. "They are unique. They are clearly not functional, and they are not surgical instruments, but they appear to be a set. Foretelling the future would have gone hand-in-hand with medical practice. Perhaps the doctors cast the rods to find out if it was a propitious time to operate."

The burial also included a

large metal urn, with a built-in filter, which might have been used for making infusions from leaves or herbs.

The dig is at a sand and gravel quarry run by Tarmac, which has supported the work. This year's dig began yesterday and will last until the middle of September. The site will be open to visitors from Wednesday to Sunday each week, 10am to 4pm. The cost is £1 for adults and 50p for children. Proceeds will go to Colchester Archaeological

Trust for future archaeological work.

Steve Lamb, divisional land and minerals manager for Tarmac, said: "We have provided a large part of the costs of the dig. We are under no obligation to, but we thought it was worthwhile. We are delighted to be involved with such a successful dig."

Researchers working in a village in northeast Scotland have unearthed four stones elaborately carved by the Picts. They were discovered in

the foundations of a church that dates from the Middle Ages on the site of what archaeologists believe was once a major Pictish religious settlement.

The 1,200-year-old carvings were unveiled yesterday at Tarbat Old Church in Portmahomack, on Dornoch Firth, after the final stone was pulled from the ground. One of the stones was inscribed to mark an early Christian grave and has a primitive cross on each side. Another shows

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Siberian tiger may number only 250 in wild

By NICK NUTTALL
ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

THERE may be only 250 Siberian tigers left in the wild, half the official estimate, according to new research using sniffer dogs.

Last year a survey by the World Wide Fund for Nature calculated that there were between 415 and 475 of the animals in Russia's far east.

However, scientists fear that the survey was flawed. Sergei Shatalov, of the Tiger Protection Society in Vladivostok, told *New Scientist*: "It's a question of methods. The WWF estimated the numbers of tigers by counting tracks in the snow." He believes that this may lead to tigers being counted more than once.

The new method, which has been piloted at the Lazovsky State Nature Reserve in the region of Primorsky Kray, uses German shepherd dogs that have been trained to distinguish between the scent markings of different tigers.

Tigers leave droppings and urine to mark territories. They also leave gland secretions on tree bark when they are sharpening their claws. The scents are like fingerprints, particular to each animal.

"Using this method we have been able to count tigers all year round," Galina Sulkina, the reserve's cat specialist, said.

The research put the number of tigers in the reserve at 12 rather than the 22 estimated by the WWF. By scaling the results up to all areas known to have Siberian tigers, the researchers estimated the population at 250 rather than the 400-plus calculated by the WWF survey.

Sally Nicholson, of the WWF, said yesterday that its research had involved large numbers of Germans and Russians looking for tracks. "It does not matter which survey is right. There are too few Siberian tigers, whatever the number," she added.



Colin Austin, an archaeological excavator, displays replicas of the medical instruments that were found in the burial site at Colchester

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Recognisable tools of trade

The instruments from Roman times that have been found in Colchester lack the sterile shine of their modern counterparts which glisten on trays in operating theatres, but they are recognisable surgical tools (Dr Thomas Shattock writes). It is interesting that all the instruments unearthed at the archaeological site have been found together, suggesting

that even at this time people must have practised as specialist surgeons, who would need different instruments for different tasks. Any surgeon using these instruments would have had a saw, a scalpel, forceps, a spud (a sharpened spoon for scooping out tissue), hooks, and retractors for holding the edges of cut tissue apart.

Leading article, page 23

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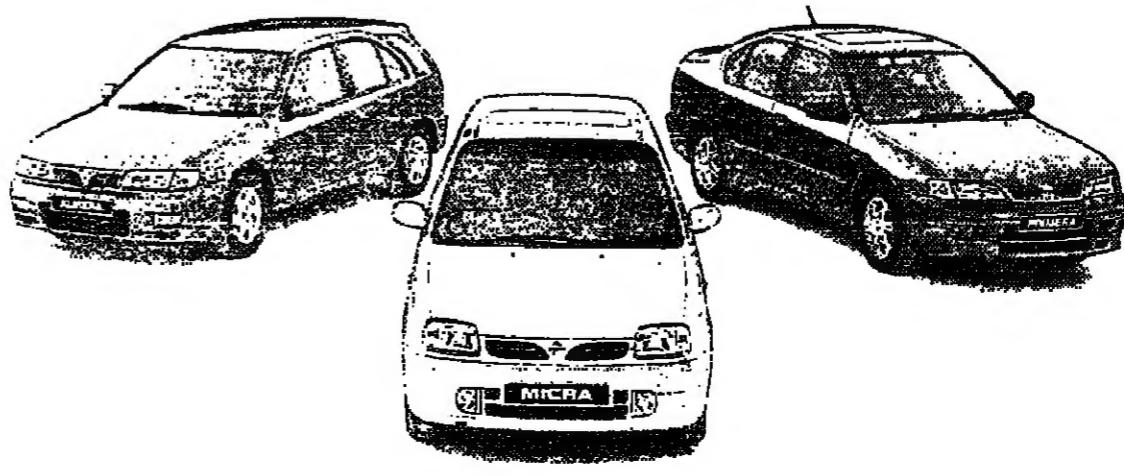


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Simon decried pension plans before election

Andrew Pierce on further trouble for a businessman turned minister

THE minister at the centre of the BP shares row, Lord Simon of Highbury, criticised Gordon Brown's proposals in his pension funds only days before he joined the Government.

The disclosure yesterday that he attacked a plan, which will raise more money for the Chancellor than the Budget's windfall tax, came as a further embarrassment to Lord Simon as the Tories again demanded that he resign over the failure to declare £2.15 million of BP shares.

The Times has learnt that Lord Simon, then chairman of BP, wrote a letter on May 1, the day of the general election, warning of the dangers of the proposals to axe tax credits on dividends for pension funds, which was to become a centrepiece of the Budget.

The revelation of the intervention by Lord Simon, who was a surprise appointment as Minister for Competitiveness and Trade in Europe, will be exploited by the Tories.

Lord Simon's letter to Ann

Robinson, director-general of the National Association of Pension Funds, only criticised the prospect of such a move and called for lengthy consultation before any changes. Mr Brown's plan is being pushed through unusually rapidly according to the Tories, it is claimed.

But *The Times* has learnt that when the letter was written, before Lord Simon had an inkling that he would be offered a ministerial job, he already suspected that the change on tax credits would become Labour Party policy if Tony Blair won the election.

The Tories kept up the pressure on the minister yesterday over his failure to record the holding of the £2.15 million of BP shares in the Register of Lords' Interests. He was not required to declare the holding but Tory MPs believe that he is compromised by a potential conflict of interest because he has retained the shares. He has undertaken not to trade in them before January 1998.

Sir Robin Butler, the Cabinet Secretary, yesterday rejected calls for an inquiry because he was content with the arrangements made by the Department of Trade and Industry to ensure there was no conflict.

John Redwood, the Shadow Trade and Industry Secretary, said: "There should be a

proper inquiry and we will continue asking the questions until we have built an accurate picture of what action was taken to prevent any apparent or actual conflict of interest."

Steven Norris, the former Transport Minister who was criticised by Labour in the last Parliament when he took a job in the privatised bus industry, said: "Labour spent a long time talking about smoke without fire," he said. "The hypocrisy of their position has been appallingly exposed."

Barbara Roche, the junior Trade Minister, accused Tory MPs of muck-racking. "It's a great sadness that because a successful and world-class businessman has joined the new Labour Government as a minister that the Conservative Opposition are stooping to try to have this scrabbling around and to try to muck-rack in this way," she said.

"It's all clear. David Simon takes no part in the DTI or Treasury business which covers BP activity," she told BBC Radio 4's *The World At One*.



Lord Simon: he made critical remarks before any offer of a ministerial job

Mullin to chair key Commons committee

By JILL SHERMAN

CHRIS MULLIN, the left-wing MP who campaigned for the release of the Birmingham Six and the Guildford Four, has won the chairmanship of the Select Committee on Home Affairs.

The MP for Sunderland South and former editor of the leftwing Tribune newspaper has earned widespread respect for his successful campaigns but many thought his tendency to speak out against the Establishment would count against him.

A formal announcement of his appointment and those of other chairmen and women was held up yesterday by last-minute haggling and arguments about the chairmanship of the Northern Ireland Committee. Party sources said that Labour had offered the Tories that post but there was disagreement over which MP should be appointed.

Labour has suggested taking 13 of the chairmanships, leaving four or five for the Tories and one for the Liberal Democrats.

Blair gets his sums in a twist over spending

RIDDELL ON POLITICS

Tony Blair got himself into a muddle yesterday about public spending. This may partly have been because of his habit of speaking off-the-cuff at Prime Minister's Questions. It is a high-risk approach when so many topics can be raised. He has the barrister's ability to master a brief — one of the qualities that first commended him to his then pupil master, Derry Irvine, now the Lord Chancellor. Mr Blair is both authoritative and commanding on the issue of the moment. But he sometimes appears not to have fully thought out his views on less pressing topics. He has never claimed the omniscience of a Harold Wilson.

The point he stumbled on was the impact of the pick-up of inflation on public spending. The Liberal Democrats have been getting very excited about this and have a point, even though they exaggerate its significance. The GDP deflator, the measure of inflation used in calculating public spending in real terms, has been revised upwards compared with last November's Budget from 2 per cent to 2.75 per cent, both this year and next year.

Public spending is planned in cash terms so the effect of this upward revision is, by definition, to reduce future expenditure in real terms. That is an arithmetic truism. The Treasury's *Financial Statement and Budget Report* (what used to be called the Red Book) confirmed that "in real terms, total expenditure is lower than projected at the time of the last Budget, due to the higher forecast for the GDP deflator". According to calculations by the House of Commons Library, last November's Budget projected a rise in overall spending in real terms of 3.5 per cent between 1996-97 and 1998-99. The latest estimated rise is 1.5 per cent over the period. As Malcolm Bruce, the Liberal Democrats' Treasury spokesman, has pointed out, this means that overall spending this year will be £3 billion lower in real

terms than projected last November, and will be £54 billion lower next year.

Mr Blair said that all that had happened was an increase in the projected inflation figures "as a result of the problems inherited". It is certainly true that it is not Labour's fault. But his remark that "the cash limits remain" is misleadingly disingenuous since these totals are worth less. This means that a lot of the much trumpeted increase in spending on health and education will not be so much of an addition as it appeared and will be absorbed by the pick-up in inflation. For instance, the £1.2 billion allocation to the NHS is cut back by two thirds by the revision in the inflation assumption to a rise of just over £400 million in real terms.

Of course, every little bit is welcome to the NHS and schools, but this analysis underlines the extent of the squeeze on spending and the limits to Gordon Brown's generosity. General government consumption, that is spending on pay and the main current programmes excluding social security, is projected to decline in real terms this year and next. This has happened before when inflation has been higher than expected and cash expenditure totals have been held down — for instance, in the 1976-78 period and in the late 1980s.

But this does not mean, as the Liberal Democrats imply, that services need to be squeezed as much as total spending. The link between inflation, real spending and services is not so mechanistic. In the past, services have been maintained by holding down costs, including pay, to below forecast inflation, so getting more out of cash totals. All the Government has been able to do is partially to alleviate a squeeze caused by a pick-up in inflation. Labour MPs should perhaps have given just one rather than three cheers a week ago.

PETER RIDDELL

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The Country Decides...



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MULLING ON POLITY

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NAMELED
THE STATES
BY JIM SOMMERWELL

Clinton gives backing to Karadzic arrest

SAS takes part in snatch squad plan

FROM MICHAEL EVANS IN MADRID
AND TOM WALKER IN BANJA LUKA

PRESIDENT Clinton gave his full backing yesterday for soldiers from the Nato-led peacekeeping force in Bosnia to arrest Radovan Karadzic, the former Bosnian Serb president, and other indicted war criminals.

However, speaking in Madrid after the end of the Nato summit, he declined to make any comment on reported American plans to send in a special "snatch squad" to detain Dr Karadzic if local community leaders failed to hand him over to the international war crimes tribunal in The Hague.

He said troops from the Stabilisation Force (Sfor) had a clear mandate to arrest indicted war criminals if they came across them "in the course of their duties". "Whether they should go beyond that, it would be inappropriate for me to comment."

International sources in Sarajevo and Banja Luka have confirmed the formation of a specialised military snatch squad with the necessary guile and firepower to take Dr Karadzic. It would probably comprise British, French and American troops and equipment, with a heavy SAS involvement.

"It's at an advanced stage."



Tony Blair greets President Clinton as he arrives for a ceremony on the last day of the Nato summit in Madrid

FROM MICHAEL BINION
IN MADRID

SPANISH newspapers had no doubt yesterday that Britain was the villain of the Nato summit. "Perfidious Albion" was the headline splashed across the mass-circulation *Diario 16*, in an angry reaction to Britain's threat to veto Spanish entry into Nato's military structure.

Even the quality newspapers could not resist an attack on Britain. "It seems totally contrary to correct diplomatic behaviour that Britain's Robin Cook should yesterday talk of

would be prepared to take more decisive action if the mandate was changed. He said the Nato leaders had not given him new orders during the summit, but if they wanted more aggressive action to be taken to arrest Dr Karadzic

and other indicted war criminals "then let them give me the guidance". He said he wanted justice done and for the indicted war criminals to be handed over to the tribunal in The Hague.

General George Joulwan, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, who is in overall command of Sfor in Bosnia, hinted yesterday that he

soon to retire, warned the former warring factions in Bosnia not to make any "miscalculations" over Nato's determination to keep the peace in the country.

The American general admitted that the situation in

Bosnia was fast deteriorating. Brussels European Union officials announced that they are suspending aid to Republika Srpska, citing the current political crisis and the country's failure to arrest its war criminals. (AP)

Former Soviet bloc states to be given top nuclear secrets

BY MICHAEL EVANS

THE three former members of the Warsaw Pact who are to join Nato in 1999 will be given access to top-secret intelligence, including nuclear targeting details, once they have signed an agreement on exchange of information.

The deal on intelligence is one of five practical steps which will have to be taken by Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic before they can become full members of Nato's military structure.

All fully integrated Nato members have access to the most highly classified intelligence which is marked Cosmic Top Secret. This could include intelligence assessments of the Russian economy.

There are concerns about this aspect of the deal, largely because there are likely to be some links remaining between the intelligence services of these three countries and their old spymasters in Moscow.

A special agreement will

have to be drawn up under which the governments of Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary will provide absolute guarantees about the security of all intelligence.

Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary will now also

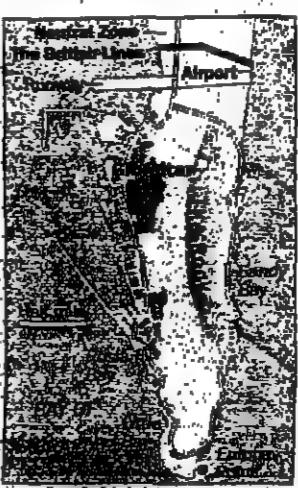
have to fill in a questionnaire outlining every aspect of their military capabilities and force structures.

Nato will give the countries a guide which will set certain standards required. This will include a minimum number of frontline air force squadrons, ammunition stocks and training days. Nato will not insist on them buying Western equipment immediately, but they will be required to upgrade old-generation weapons as far as possible.

In due time all three countries will be expected to replace their ancient Soviet-built combat aircraft and buy or lease Western planes.

The three other practical steps required of the three members-elect are to change their communications so that they have a secure voice telephone system compatible with the rest of Nato; to agree on their share of Nato's common funding budget; and to sign a declaration that they will not block other countries from joining the alliance.

Yesterday, with all the Nato summit leaders still in Madrid, a special charter was signed with Ukraine which guarantees a new security partnership with the alliance.



Spain casts Britain as the villain over Gibraltar wrangle

DIARIO 16

LOS INGLESES NOS VETAN EN LA OTAN SI NO GEDEMOS EN GIBRALTAR

La perfida ALBIÓN

One of the furious front pages in Madrid yesterday

Nato ambassadors would resume negotiations over the Rock, "without prejudice" to Spain's claim to sovereignty.

Spanish officials have made clear that the movement of aircraft to Gibraltar through Spanish air space is far more of a constitutional sticking point than visits by warships.

This is because the isthmus between the Rock and the mainland on which the airport is built does not appear to be covered by the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, which ceded Gibraltar to Britain in perpetuity.

Peter Caruana, Gibraltar's Chief

Minister, held talks with Mr Cook in London immediately before the Nato summit, at which he sought renewed assurances that Britain would not allow Spain to take over responsibility for the Rock.

The Gibraltar obstacle has held up what has otherwise been a triumph of Spanish diplomacy, and reaction is bitter. It had been hoped here that the country would reassert its Nato credentials with a swift entry into the integrated command structure, and Spanish officials warned Britain that a veto would run into strong opposition from all other Nato members.

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GOSSIP



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THURSDAY JULY 10 1997

Mis-selling record condemned Liddell makes new attack on pension firms

BY GAVIN LUMSDEN

HELEN LIDDELL, Economic Secretary, stepped up the Government's onslaught on the pensions industry yesterday when she attacked its 24 leading players for their "extremely disappointing" record in compensating victims of personal pensions mis-selling.

She revealed that only 20,545 out of 432,393 people have actually accepted compensation from their pension providers. Almost twice as many had been excluded from the review altogether. These are people who were wrongly advised to opt out of or transfer from generous occupational schemes to private pensions between 1988 and 1994. According to figures released by Ms Liddell last month, a further 1.5 million people may have also been victims of mis-selling.

Yesterday it emerged the worst offenders were Hogg Robinson and Colonial, who have received less than 1 per cent of their cases. However, larger household names have done little better. Allied Dunbar, Abbey Life and Sedgwick, which along with Legal & General was "named and shamed" for its attitude to the review last month, have settled only 1 per cent of their cases. By the end of June, the Co-op had resolved only 2 per cent of its 41,762 cases while the Prudential, the largest pension provider, had finished just 5 per cent.

The poor figures mean some companies could fail to meet the first deadline set by their

ACCUSED TO REVIEW ACCOUNT

	Cases now under review	Cases now under review
Hogg Robinson	882	1
Colonial	8,724	24
Sedgwick	8,231	24
Abbey Life	15,933	182
Allied Dunbar	10,422	182
Prudential	10,000	2,126
Brussels Life	10,700	2,315

regulator, the Personal Investment Authority, or liable to large fines, although most were confident they could meet it.

In May the PIA instructed pension companies to settle 90 per cent of their priority cases by the end of the year, although some have earlier dates. Abbey Life and Gan look particularly weak, however, with few cases in the pipeline. The former has made offers of compensation to just 238 of the 15,933 cases but said it would meet the target. Gan has approached just 79 of its 8,358 potential victims.

Ms Liddell said: "All 24 companies have performed badly. The number of offers made is very small, while the number of those who have accepted offers is even less. However, a very substantial number have been excluded. Some will have been left out legitimately, but I can't believe that tens of thousands of cases can all have been legitimately excluded."

Legal & General, which criticised Ms Liddell's approach to the mis-selling scan-

dal soon after the general election, excluded the highest number of cases. It has rejected 12,147 potential victims of mis-selling from its compensation process, over a third of the number it originally considered. A spokesman said the company had cast a wide net in order to include as many people in the review as possible. Many had not fit within the review's parameters because they had been self-employed, not had access to a company scheme or had been sold a personal pension by an independent financial adviser.

Ms Liddell is to publish progress figures sent to her by the pension companies every month. She will decide if further sanctions are necessary in September or October. Rob Garnsworthy, managing director of Colonial, said: "I don't think it is an issue to get emotional about. The issues are simple — you have an agreed target, are you going to make it? There is no doubt that we are going to. Whether hitting the industry over the head every month is a useful way of going about it is another matter."

Ms Liddell defended the Government's abolition of the dividend tax credits even though the move will deprive pension funds of around £3.5 billion a year and could even delay the pensions review. She said it was a distortion and meant that victims of mis-selling who had not received the pensions they had expected were in effect subsidising the industry that had failed them.

Commentary, page 29



Bright picture: John Clare says sales at Dixons have been focused on more expensive items

Crown Estate chief issues warning of overheating risk

BY CARL MORTISHAW

CHRIS HOWES, chief executive and second commissioner of the Crown Estate, gave warning that the commercial property market risks overheating as he announced that the Crown Estate's revenue surplus had risen above £100 million for the first time.

The Crown Estate's huge portfolio, which includes Regent Street, Windsor Great Park and Nash terraces in Regent's Park, rose in value by 13 per cent to £2.5 billion. Mr Howes said the portfolio was now above its pre-recession level in 1990, when profits were only £55 million.

However, he said: "Investor demand to buy property is stronger than the demand for people to occupy it. It is an early sign of disequilibrium. I can see the lemmings in the move."

Mr Howes said that the Budget had increased demand from commercial property investors, particularly pension funds seeking higher yields, but he expressed concern that interest rates would rise as property yields fell.

The Crown Estate's central London properties had seen the highest increases, with Regent Street's valuation up 17 per cent over the past year, he said. Some £80 million was spent on the portfolio last year, buying in leases and refurbishing properties on Regent Street, including the redevelopment of Heddon Street, acquired in 1993, for leisure occupation. The cul-de-sac off Regent Street now includes the Zinc Bar, a Sir Terence Conran venture, and Momo, a restaurant used for Madonna's birthday party.

The West End and Regent's

Park account for almost £1.2 billion of the £2.5 billion portfolio. Outside London, the Crown Estate's portfolio is worth £379 million and includes offices and shopping centres. Two retail parks were bought last year, "but Mr Howes said the Estate would not chase developments."

The Crown Estate is not the Queen's personal property. Profits — £102.9 million last year, against £94.5 million the previous year — go to the Treasury, and, in exchange, the Monarch receives the Civil List, under an arrangement

with the Monarch receives the Civil List, under an arrangement in 1960.

In addition to the commercial portfolio, estate assets include 2,500 houses and 2,735 miles of foreshore.

Sainsbury's shares and sales bounce

BY FRASER NEILSON

SHARES of J Sainsbury rose strongly yesterday as the supermarket group said its stores had enjoyed underlying sales growth of 4.2 per cent in the first quarter.

Its shares, which lost 12 per cent of their value after the January profits warning, gained 11½ p to 399½ p — just short of their 1997 high.

This came in spite of downgrades in profit forecasts.

Analysts are concerned that David Sainsbury, chairman, forecast that like-for-like sales growth was unlikely to exceed 2 per cent this year.

Shares of Tesco and Marks & Spencer also rose by some 2 per cent. Analysts said the increase was down to institutions seeking refuge from companies affected by the strong pound.

DIXONS has enjoyed a boom in sales as consumers rush to cash in their windfall payouts on top-of-the-range electrical goods. The retailer said like-for-like sales have leapt 17 per cent in the first nine weeks of this year, with more than half of the increase directly attributable to people spending their windfall money.

Robert Shrager, finance director, said: "This day the cheque hits, sales go up." John Clare, chief executive, said sales are focused on more expensive items such as personal computers, televisions and large domestic appliances, with people spending from £300 to more than £1,000.

The first hard evidence of the impact of windfall payouts on high street sales provides food for thought for the Bank of England's monetary policy committee, which concludes its monthly policy meeting today. The consensus in the City is that the Bank will raise interest rates by a quarter point to 6.75 per cent to try to cool consumer spending. But some economists called for a half-point rise to help stop a further rise in the pound as the market bets on more interest rate rises.

The pound yesterday touched a new six-year high against the German mark of DM2.9790 before slipping slightly to close unchanged from the previous day at DM2.9695. The stock market recovered from Tuesday's 50-point fall to register a small gain. The FTSE 100 index closed up 3.9 points at 4,762.4.

Shares in Dixons jumped

nearly 9 per cent to 536½ p after the strong figures, which also boosted shares in other retailing stocks. The company said its total sales were up 32 per cent, although it said that it is unlikely to keep up this level of sales growth for the rest of the year. In contrast, like-for-like sales rose only 8 per cent during the whole of last year.

The recent sales surge amazed analysts. John Richards of NatWest Markets described the figures as "phenomenal", while Mark Johnson of Panmure Gordon said: "No one was expecting double digit figures." NatWest raised its forecast for the current year from £220 million to £236 million while Panmure Gordon's figure went from £219 million to £233 million.

Mr Clare announced a sharp rise in pre-tax profit from £135.2 million to £190.2 million for the 53 weeks to May 3. Exceptional items included a gain of £19 million on disposal of 40 per cent of The Link and a charge of £9 million before tax relief of £2.8 million for the cost of ensuring that the group's computer systems are able to cope with the arrival of the year 2000.

Earnings per share were 29.4p (22.7p) and there is a final dividend of 8.1p (6.7p), making a total of 10.5p (8.75p).

The company plans to spend £100 million in the current year, opening 35 new Curry's superstores, 12 new PC World superstores and at least 40 The Link mobile phone stores. Around 3,000 jobs should be created.

Board pay rises still ahead

BY PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

COMPANY directors' pay is now rising at twice the rate of inflation and is well ahead of pay rises in the economy generally; new boardroom salary evidence shows today.

Total earnings increases for company chairmen and chief executives are now running at 7 per cent in industrial and service companies, and 9.3 per cent in financial and property organisations, according to the latest annual boardroom salary survey from Monks Partnership, the pay and remuneration consultants.

For other directors, the rises are 6.7 and 11.5 per cent respectively. The rises, recorded

in their annual reports after the recommendations of the Greenbury inquiry make year-on-year comparisons difficult, as it uses base salaries to identify directors' pay trends.

His benefits include a chauffeur-driven car, a second car and free petrol, and medical benefits. He now earns more than twice as much as he did six years ago.

Sir Christopher Hogg, BBC chairman, defended the increase and pay rises of up to 39 per cent for other senior executives, saying the corporation was obliged to match the private sector's rates.

The Monks study suggests that changes in the way companies now record boardroom

pay in their annual reports after the recommendations of the Greenbury inquiry make year-on-year comparisons difficult, as it uses base salaries to identify directors' pay trends.

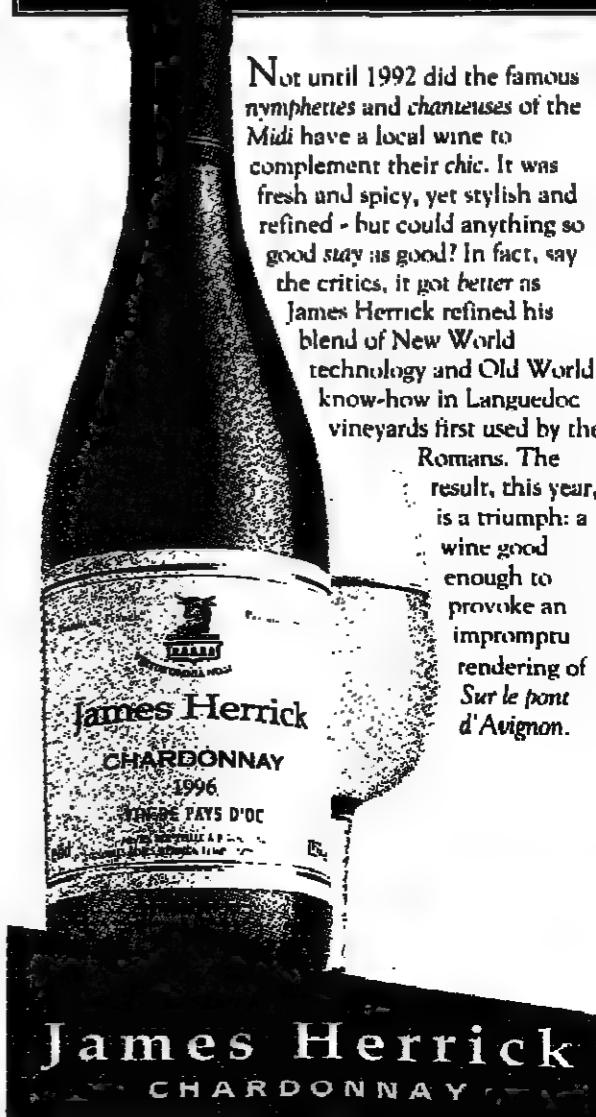
Base salaries for chairmen and chief executives in industrial companies rose by 5.7 per cent in 1997, and for financial organisations by 5.8 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively.

Monks says: "Increases in base salary for the top directors in industrial and service companies were declining from 1993 until 1996 and have now started to rise again."

Windfall boom, page 29
Market report, page 30
Tempus, page 30

At last the South of France has the wine to match its women and song.

Not until 1992 did the famous nymphettes and chanteuses of the Midi have a local wine to complement their chic. It was fresh and spicy, yet stylish and refined — but could anything so good stay as good? In fact, say the critics, it got better as James Herrick refined his blend of New World technology and Old World know-how in Languedoc vineyards first used by the Romans. The result, this year, is a triumph: a wine good enough to provoke an impromptu rendering of *Sur le pont d'Avignon*.



AVAILABLE COUNTRYWIDE FROM ASDA, BERKELEY WINE, INTERTIME, THE CYAN, EASY DRINK, FILLERS, FULLERTON, GREENFIELD, KARTEL, LIDL, MURKIN, RUSSELL SELFRIDGE, SAINSBURY, SAFeway, SPAR, TESCO, THRELKELLY, UNWIN, VICTORIA WINE, WAITROSE, WINE CELLAR, WINE MARK, WOOLWICH

Genetic testing under scrutiny

BY MARIANNE CURPHEY
INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT

INSURERS have been asked by the Human Genetics Advisory Commission (HGAC) to give details of how they use genetic test results when assessing the life expectancy of clients.

The two-month consultation will invite a broad range of opinion within the industry on how tests are interpreted when customers apply for endowments, mortgage protection policies and personal pensions. The question of confidentiality and security will also be raised.

In February the Association of British Insurers ruled that people applying for life insurance would be required to disclose if they had taken genetic tests to predict whether they were at risk of inherited disease.

However, the ABI said there would be a two-year moratorium during which test results would not be used against applicants for life policies linked to mortgages up to £100,000. No one would be compelled to take a genetic test.

There have been fears that insurance companies could require clients to submit to tests and could raise premiums for those found to have genes predisposing to illness. The HGAC said it intended to produce a report which will be submitted to ministers and published before the end of the year.

Standard Life, yesterday, was outspoken in its opposition to tests and has given warning that they could be used as an excuse for refusing cover or making it prohibitively expensive.

Peter Robertson, of Standard Life, yesterday said: "It is very difficult to make assessments of life expectancy based on genetic results since each one of us has defective genes. People should be encouraged, rather than feel frightened, to take tests so that the population as a whole becomes healthier in the long run."



Derek Finlay, left, chairman of Dawson International, the textiles company that owns the Pringle brand, told yesterday's annual meeting that order books in both Britain and America are in good shape, although the strength of the pound is curtailing sales to key export markets. Also pictured is Gavin Hastings, the rugby player, wearing clothes from Pringle's autumn range. Dawson International shares slipped 1p to 68.2p.

BAe outlines plans for European consolidation

BY OLIVER AUGUST

BRITISH AEROSPACE has unveiled its game plan for the consolidation of the European defence industry.

John Weston, managing director of the BAe defence arm, told a French parliamentary commission that the first step is to make a single defence group. Mr Weston's blueprint would move on from linking British Aerospace with the French and German companies towards the integration of Italian, Spanish and Swedish companies. These include Alenia, Casa and Saab.

Mr Weston spoke to the committee behind closed doors on Tuesday in an effort to encourage the French Government to privatise its defence interests. BAe is strongly opposed to mergers with state-owned enterprises. His aim was to try to encourage the new French Government towards privatisation.

Although Mr Weston said a merger of these four is "the strict minimum to create a European company", analysis believes any deal is years away.

Consolidation of the European defence industry has been made more urgent by

last week's \$11.6 billion (£6.9 billion) US merger of Lockheed Martin and Northrop Grumman, which will create the world's largest defence group.

Mr Weston's blueprint would move on from linking British Aerospace with the French and German companies towards the integration of Italian, Spanish and Swedish companies. These include Alenia, Casa and Saab.

Mr Weston warned against attempting a multiple merger of five or six companies at the same time, but he said a fast step-by-step approach was possible. He proposed the creation of a shell company in which the partners would have a stake and to which they would transfer assets at a later stage.

BAe is strongly committed to forming pan-European businesses in aerospace and de-

fence, said Mr Weston. He denied that BAe is considering pulling out of Airbus, the consortium in which it holds a 20 per cent stake.

He also denied that the group had a preference for a transatlantic link-up instead of a European one. Insiders have said that the recent BAe agreement with Lockheed to co-operate on the \$170 billion Joint Strike Fighter project is part of a new strategic alliance with the US group.

Sash Tusa, of UBS, said: "We could see Dassault and Aerospatiale privatised within the next 12 to 18 months, but that is likely to be partial privatisation. We are still a long time away from the formation of a single European defence company."

TUC head says new law will need help

BY PHILIP BASSETT
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

JOHN MONKS, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, has warned unions that they must be ready to do a deal with business if they wish to gain workplace recognition and boost membership.

Mr Monks last night said that unions would have to satisfy four genuine concerns of employers if the Government's plans on union recognition were to work in with the US group.

Speaking in Liverpool at the annual dinner of the North West CBI, Mr Monks set out the unions' four pledges on recognition:

□ Recognition proposals must be simple, and based mainly on the UK's voluntary traditions. Ministers claim that the TUC's own proposals are too complicated.

□ Statutory recognition must not give rise to inter-union conflict. Mr Monks said: "We will not maintain public support for these rights if they lead to many unions chasing the same group of workers." He gave support to single-union deals.

□ The definition of the "relevant workforce" to be granted recognition had to be clear.

□ Although the law on recognition must be capable of enforcement, Mr Monks rejected inappropriate sanctions against employers.

Labour did not include in its legislative programme for the current parliamentary session its plans to introduce a legal right for unions to be recognised by employers if a majority of the workforce wants it, but Ministers insist privately that proposals will be included in the next Queen's Speech.

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A date has still to be set for full dissolution of the organisation.

British Coal proceeds at £1.3bn

BY CHRISTINE BUCKLEY
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH COAL last year lifted the proceeds from privatisation to £1.3 billion with sales of property and two fund management businesses totalling £143 million.

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The accounts for the

THE TIMES THURSDAY JULY 10 1997

*Former banker poses
bail in Hong Kong**Marketing in the red**Pyramid sales attack**Mittal plans float**MAUD in F&S**BWD Securities**Latin-Dana agrees**Wells Fargo share**Zenith to buy out GEC*

The bounce-in Burton Group shares on the back of its demerger plans will have generated a few shivers of discomfort in other boardrooms. If a strategy of dividing itself into two simple businesses can instantly add almost ten per cent to Burton's value, investors will be tempted to find other candidates for self-dissolution.

Is Kingfisher, for instance, worth more than the sum of its half dozen different businesses? Sir Geoff Mulcahy has posed the question himself over the years, and his chums at McKinsey have generally been able to come up with a comfortably affirmative response. If they were forced to do the sums again today, they might find demerger beginning to look a more attractive option.

Splitting up is not a guaranteed route to enhancing value, as Lord Hanson has demonstrated with his four-way carve-up of the business he created. But his former adversaries at ICI provided ample evidence that demerger can be highly profitable, when they drove glorious Zeneca out of the dull chemical company.

The question is what value the centre can provide in a group structure. At Burton, John Hoerner has decided that his businesses have no need of a group chief executive, and he is editing head office to actually run a company. Although he is not taking a pay cut, the move is not one other corporate kings are

likely to relish. At Kingfisher, Sir Geoff has fought back hard since the dark days of a couple of years ago and rebuilt the business into a group in which the individual companies are gathering strength. The irony is that his very success in strengthening the management in the operating companies means that they are probably now strong enough to float free from the group structure.

The cover of Kingfisher's last glossy annual report proclaiming the message: "Building shareholder value by making the customer king". If the share-buying customer perceives more value in a series of tightly focused companies than in a wide ranging retail group, then demerger may be what is required.

Sears has already, belatedly, admitted as much with its decision to float Selfridges, although it is still not rushing to bring relief to its long-suffering shareholders.

Storehouse might be prevailed upon to follow. Sir Terence Conran's dream of putting British Home Stores and Mothercare into a retail super-group along with his Habitat has long crumbled. Now it could be argued that there should be a

final divorce of those two businesses. An independent Mothercare might stand more chance of regaining its former glories than it has done under the umbrella of an organisation which also shelters a would-be competitor: BHS does sell children's clothes too.

Cannibalisation is not an attractive concept. Its damaging effects are all too clear at WH Smith, another group where dismemberment must eventually be considered.

Little guy suffers in the switch to Fids

Alied Domecq and EM! yesterday kick-started what will soon become a common trend by deciding to pay foreign income dividends, or Fids as they are unlovelier or known. Both companies have declared their dividends, but have moved swiftly to make Fids of their payments because of the

tax changes in last week's Budget. Although this should make no difference to the net dividend, personal equity plan investors and charities will lose out.

In simple terms, it no longer makes sense for many international companies to pay conventional dividends. This is because the pension funds, who typically own the majority of their shares, can no longer claim back the associated 20 per cent tax credit. Companies that pay dividends often cannot recover all of their advance corporation tax if they pay conventional dividends — and it was this problem that Norman Lamont sought to address with his invention of Fids. However, unrelieved ACT was a trivial concern all the time the pension funds could claim their extra 20 per cent. Now that they can no longer do so, it makes no immediate difference to them whether they receive a Fid or a conventional dividend. In the

long term, all investors should benefit if companies can cut the size of their ACT problem and avoid the need for write-offs.

Fine, except there is no long term where Fids are concerned, because Gordon Brown intends to abolish them in 1999. Unfortunately, the Treasury failed to realise that this could prompt SmithKline Beecham, Rio Tinto and every other international earner to decamp to Bermuda to avoid being taxed twice on the same profits. This necessitated last week's embarrassing climb-down from Geoffrey Robinson, the Paymaster General — the net effect of which is that we don't know what will follow Fids.

However, the Chancellor's hasty move has once again hit the little guys — Peps and charities. These were spared an immediate loss of tax credit on conventional dividends. But they will still lose out if leading companies switch to Fids for the next two years, because there is no rebate available on them.

Of course, it goes without saying that leading British companies with large international earnings are exactly the shares to be found in the portfolios of Peps and charities.

The worry is that corporate taxation is becoming far too complicated. This may be great for tax lawyers, but it is bad news for everyone else.

Insurers fail to reassure

The behaviour of the insurance companies in the personal pension review continues to mystify. Perhaps they believe that there is no such thing as bad publicity, and that the linking of their names with injustice to existing customers will not affect their ability to win new ones. Or perhaps they suspect that they have no reputation left to lose. Do they not fear the sanctions that the Economic Secretary can take against them? Or have their lawyers advised them that, although the minister can temporarily withdraw a financial firm's authorisation to do business, endless legal challenges can be mounted to delay such a step?

As their excuse for their bad marks, the insurers did not plead that Gordon Brown's abolition of the dividend tax credit, with its impact on the value of pensions, had forced them to rethink their compensation figures. They are obviously saving this one up for next month's report.

Instead their new solution to minimise the problem is to decrease the numbers who are eligible for payouts, a neat trick, but not entirely convincing. Overnight the insurers have discovered that thousands of customers were properly sold personal pensions after all. Legal & General has alone reclassified some 12,000 individuals. This approach suggests that the companies were not rigorous enough in their earlier calculations of appropriate cases for compensation and that little faith can be placed in either their procedures, or their will to make amends.

BAe takes a flier

IT was somewhat optimistic of British Aerospace to lay its wishful before a bunch of French politicians. They may have listened politely, but after the way that GEC's advances to takeover Thomson were rebuffed, it is hard to imagine that the French will be more inclined towards privatising their defence industry in order to fit with BAe's view of the future. The BAe effort might be more productively directed to talking to GEC.

New Co-op Bank chief to steer CWS shake-up

BY CAROLINE MERRELL AND JASON NISSE

THE Co-operative Wholesale Society, which recently saw off an £1.2 billion attempt to take it over, is to turn to the highly successful Co-operative Bank in an attempt to shake up the sleepy organisation.

As part of a review of its financial services operation, CWS has appointed a financial services management consultant to replace Terry Thomas, the current chief executive of the bank, who is

retiring later this year. One of the first tasks of Mervyn Peledy, who replaces Mr Thomas, will be to review how the bank can be more closely integrated with the CWS group, which includes 700 Co-op retail stores.

During the recent failed takeover attempt by Galileo, the consortium led by Andrew Regan, CWS came under fire for not exploiting the synergies between the retail

and the banking parts of the business sufficiently. A CWS spokesman said Mr Peledy would also become a member of the CWS executive.

This is the first time that a chief executive of the bank has had a position on the CWS executive. Mr Peledy said: "We already offer banking services through our stores, but we want to build on this."

He said it was too early to say what his plans for the bank, but said: "We think there are great opportunities in closer links between the retail side and the financial services side." He said he had no plans to change the bank's much publicised stance on ethical and green issues, which was pioneered by Mr Thomas.

Mr Peledy is currently a partner in The LEK Partnership, a leading international firm of management consultants, before that he was finance director of the TSB banking and insurance businesses and then chief executive of the TSB Group.

Alan Prescott, CWS deputy chief executive, said: "Terry Thomas has made a major contribution to the bank and will leave it in excellent shape."

The Co-op Bank's performance was the only bright spark when CWS delivered poor results in April, at a time when it still looked likely that Galileo was to mount a £1.2 billion bid for the 237-year-old organisation. Co-op Bank showed a 21 per cent increase in trading profits while the CWS group as a whole suffered a £10 million drop in profits, before tax and distribution to members, to £68.2 million.

Graham Melmouth, CWS's chief executive, admitted the figures were poor and that the group needed fresh ideas.

However a few days later CWS fired its retail director, Alan Green, when it emerged he had passed confidential documents to Mr Green, a transaction which investigators from British clients.

The company, whose chief executive is Hilary Cropper, was originally planning to announce a joint venture this summer, but has since rethought its strategy and is now looking at more formal

British Biotech shares hurt by drug delay fears

BY PAUL DURMAN

SHARES in British Biotech, the largest of the UK's emerging biopharmaceuticals companies, dropped sharply yesterday because of concern about possible delays in the development of its first two drugs.

Some analysts were disappointed to hear that the first results of British Biotech's phase III trial of Marimastat, its highly promising cancer drug, will not be available until 1999. The company has also suffered a setback with Zactex, the pancreatic drug that it hopes to launch in Europe early next year. It has been advised to increase the size of phase 3 trials in the US from 450 to 1,500 patients, which will delay the results.

The shares fell from 201p to the day's low of 173p, before rallying to 185p. At that price, the company, which yesterday reported an increased annual loss of £28.9 million (£25.2 million), is worth £1.2 billion.

British Biotech declared that "overall, the company's portfolio of drugs is progressing well". It intends to begin human trial of two more drugs in the next six months, one a treatment for multiple sclerosis, the other a treatment for thrombosis. Keith McCullagh, chief

executive, said: "Development of Marimastat is proceeding on target and preparations for a potential European launch of Zactex in 1998 are also well in hand."

The company has appointed Malcolm Fallon as its finance director. Mr Fallon, who was previously finance director at BT's personal communications business, replaces James Noble.

British Biotech ended its financial year in April with £183 million in cash. The company has been beefing up its management team ahead of the launch of Zactex, and its administrative expenditure rose steeply from £6.7 million to £11.7 million. Research and development spending also rose, from £29.1 million to £36.3 million.

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outlets sell have been made or assembled in the UK.

Many leading foreign brand names, such as Sony, Fujitsu and Technics, have opened plants in the UK in recent years, particularly in South Wales and Scotland's so-called Silicon Glen. They have been tempted by Britain having trading advantages as a member of the European Union, but also cheaper labour, and laws far more favourable to employers than many continental countries.

Mr Clare said that more than 90 per cent of the dishwashers, microwave ovens and washing machines sold by the

group are British made. Out of the brands of personal computers it sells, 90 to 95 per cent are Compaq models and all Apricots are now assembled in the UK, while IBM assembles about 20 per cent of its computers here, using largely foreign components.

Some Dixons goods are still sourced from abroad, including cameras, hi-fi systems and personal hi-fis. "Our preference is to support British-based manufacturers wherever possible, provided that they are internationally competitive," Mr Clare said.

Comet, part of the Kingfisher group, says it is also benefit-



COMMENTARY

by our City Editor



Hilary Cropper and David Best, finance director, of FI Group, where profits surged

FI plans Indian merger

BY FRASER NELSON

FI GROUP, the computer services company, is considering merging with an Indian software house.

It has already set up three British applications management centres in the design it intends to use in India, and is ready to transfer work to offshore programmers without any disruption.

The company, whose chief executive is Hilary Cropper, was originally planning to announce a joint venture this summer, but has since rethought its strategy and is now looking at more formal

were a thousand miles away from the client."

After winning a series of multimillion pound contracts from Barclays Bank, Whitbread and Sainsbury's, pre-tax profits grew from £3.76 million to £6.58 million in the year to April 30 on sales up 25 per cent at £98.8 million. Earnings rose from 8.2p to 14.8p a share. The dividend rises to 5.1p (4.1p) with a final of 3.4p due October 1.

ing from windfall spending and that much of what it sells is made or assembled in the UK. "The spending is mostly on upgrades — things like hi-fis and wide-screen televisions," a spokeswoman said. Another company whose shares benefited from the Dow Jones figures yesterday, in expectation of a big sales uplift, was Marks & Spencer. Although the drift of textile companies overseas means that it sells an increased amount of foreign goods, M&S remains one of the biggest supporters of British manufacturing, as well as one of the biggest retail employers.



Taste for a bargain

Windfall boom boosts UK say shops

BY SARAH CUNNINGHAM AND PEGGY STANIASZEK

THE theory that the current consumer boom — fuelled by £30 billion of building society and insurance company windfalls — is merely putting cash into the pockets of foreign manufacturers was challenged yesterday.

According to John Clare, chief executive of Dixons, more than half the electronics goods being snapped up by people cashing in their Halifax or Norwich Union shares are actually helping to keep and create jobs in this country. Other retailers backed the claims by Mr Clare that most of the goods Currys, PC World, The Link and Dixons

outlets sell have been made or assembled in the UK.

Second senior executive leaves Emap for United

BY ERIC REGULY

EMAP, the magazines and radio group, yesterday lost its second senior executive to United News & Media since April.

United, owner of the Express newspapers and two ITV franchises, appointed Tony Tillin as chief executive of Miller Freeman, the division that comprises 200 business magazines and 390 trade shows, making it the world's largest exhibitions business.

Mr Tillin was Emap's director of business communications, whose magazines include *Retail Week*.

Mr Tillin had managed the sale which, Mr Miller said, is now expected to close "in weeks rather than months."

A group led by Simon Tamm, Emap's former publishing director, is thought to be the leading candidate for the titles, with a bid of about £15 million.

A separate bid has been launched for *Media Week* and *UK Press Gazette*, both of which are loss-making. Mr Miller said his preference is to select one buyer for all 14 titles.

STOCK MARKET



MICHAEL CLARK

Shares of retailers rise in 'buy British' spree

THE relentless rise of the pound against its major rivals means that City investors are happy to buy British.

Those companies that enjoy strong domestic growth and are unaffected by currency fluctuations are now flavour of the month. Yesterday it was the turn of the store groups and supermarket chains. Both are starting to benefit from the building society windfalls, as highlighted by full-year figures from Dixons.

Sainsbury, up 12p at 399½p, also cheered shareholders at the annual meeting. Total sales growth was up 8.3 per cent, while like-for-like sales were 4.2 per cent ahead, so far this year. Margins were also holding steady.

There was positive news for the food retailers earlier this week when the latest inflation numbers showed the price of fresh food products rising.

Sainsbury was able to make headway despite Société Générale Strauss Turnbull, the broker, urging clients to switch into Safeway, 12p better at 387p. The news from Sainsbury was also good news for Asda, up 13p at 339½p, Kwik-Save, 2½p firmer at 324p, William Morrison 3½p harder at 168p, and Tesco 1p stronger at 49½p.

Reeters is seen as another casualty of a strong pound, finishing the day 23½p cheaper at 568p.

The rest of the equity market ended on a flat note, with investors waiting anxiously for the outcome of the Bank of England independent economic policy committee meeting. A further quarter-point rise in interest rates appears to be on the cards. In the event, the FTSE 100 index rallied strongly from an early near 30-point fall to sport a rise of almost 20 points at one stage. It was unable to hold on to the best gains, as Wall Street suffered an opening setback, adenoled just 3.9 up at 4,762.4.

Total turnover reached 935 million shares, boosted by several program trades among second and third liners.

This week's report highlighting that manufacturing output had slumped to its lowest level for more than a decade continued to undermine the engineering sector. There were losses for David Brown, 28p to 190p, Powerscreen International, 18p to 634½p, Morgan Crucible,



Keith McCullagh, left, and Alan Drummond of British Biotech, down 15½p on a slowdown in research trials

falling from 58.3 million to 55 million.

A profits downgrading left ICI 10½p down at 806p. HSBC James Capel, the broker, is said to have cut its forecast for the current year from £470 million to £355 million, reflecting the strong pound and the effects of scrapping the ACT credits on dividends. It has also reduced its numbers for 1998 by 870 million.

Cable & Wireless firmed up to 549½p despite being underpinned by a "strong buy" recommendation from Salomon Brothers, the US securities house, which has also set a target price of 800p.

Woolwich, this week's new-

comer

, lost a further 6p to 25p. The second of four auctions for stock by institutional investors produced an average price of 292.3p on 12.3 million shares traded. That compares with the first auction price of 315.3p on Monday.

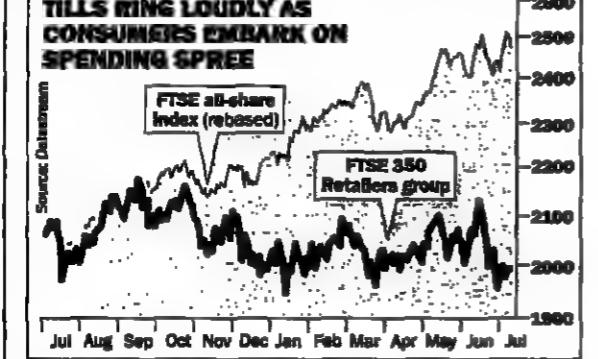
□ **GILT-EDGED:** The London bond market underperformed other major bond markets as investors braced themselves for a further rise in bank base rates.

Dealers say rates could rise by as much as half a point, although the general view suggests a rise of a quarter of a point. Prices gave up ground before the close with longer dated issues the worst hit.

In futures, the September series of the long gilt finished £1 off £114½p as a total of 52,000 contracts were completed.

In longs, Treasury 8 per cent 2015 finished £1 down at £110½p, while in shorts Treasury 8 per cent 2000 shed five ticks at £102½p.

□ **NEW YORK:** Shares opened higher with the 8,000 level in sight, but slid as trading curbs were applied. By midday the Dow Jones industrial average was 30.99 points lower at 7,931.32.



STORE chains enjoyed the three best gains among the top 100 companies. The move was prompted by better than expected profits from Dixons up 43½p (8.3 per cent) at 530p, which says sales have been boosted by the building society windfalls. There were also gains for Marks & Spencer 26p higher at 534p, Kingfisher 28p at 692p, Next 23p at 708½p, Great Universal Stores 16½p at 614½p, and Boots 16½p to 782p.

Robin Althouse, at MeePerson, says that yesterday's sharp gains were delayed reaction to last week's Budget.

The Budget did nothing to curb consumer spending. The relative growth of earnings should now be faster than that of the index and that has only just started to sink in. There is always the danger of the economy slipping into recession when interest rates are jacked higher."

Mr Althouse believes the sector may still have further to run. Kingfisher is regarded as still undervalued, while MeePerson continues to push Dixons.

Reeters is seen as another casualty of a strong pound, finishing the day 23½p cheaper at 568p.

The rest of the equity market ended on a flat note, with investors waiting anxiously for the outcome of the Bank of England independent economic policy committee meeting. A further quarter-point rise in interest rates appears to be on the cards. In the event, the FTSE 100 index rallied strongly from an early near 30-point fall to sport a rise of almost 20 points at one stage. It was unable to hold on to the best gains, as Wall Street suffered an opening setback, adenoled just 3.9 up at 4,762.4.

Total turnover reached 935 million shares, boosted by several program trades among second and third liners.

This week's report highlighting that manufacturing output had slumped to its lowest level for more than a decade continued to undermine the engineering sector. There were losses for David Brown, 28p to 190p, Powerscreen International, 18p to 634½p, Morgan Crucible,

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The rest of

THE TIMES THURSDAY JULY 10 1997

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

UNIT TRUST PRICES 33

1

IND Mgmt

1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
\$104.80	\$33.40	- \$60
\$81.90	\$26.10	- \$60
\$73.70	\$21.70	- \$60

Sum: F1 Information

- Yield expressed as CAR (Compound Annual Return)
- Ex dividend, 1 March price - No significant data
- Periodic Charge deducted from capital @ 6% Charge

Shares retreat towards the close

TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place five business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

1997 High	Low	Company	Price \$1	Div	% PE
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES					
857	857	ABV (Beverage)	21.5	-	21.5
226	226	ABV (Beverage)	21.5	-	21.5
221	221	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
223	223	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
224	224	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
225	225	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
226	226	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
227	227	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
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229	229	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
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231	231	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
232	232	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
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246	246	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
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350	350	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
351	351	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
352	352	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
353	353	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
354	354	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
355	355	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
356	356	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
357	357	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
358	358	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
359	359	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
360	360	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
361	361	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
362	362	Jameson	21.5	-	21.5
363	363	James			

THE TIMES THURSDAY JULY 10 1997

Bachelor boy is born again

This was the first time I had visited this vast, charmless theatre since I saw the musical *Heathcliff* there a few months ago, and it was a strangely similar experience. True, the booth in the foyer was selling mugs and T-shirts embossed "Summer Holiday" instead of cute teddy-bears with "Heathcliff" on their tummies. But the maroons of west London were once again rushing about with their cameras, and once again snapping Sir Cliff Richard. This time, though, he was not on the stage improbably passing himself off as Emily Brontë's sex-monster, but sitting in the stalls surrounded by bouncers with walkie-talkies, his dutiful smile and black-and-white striped blazer combining to suggest a cross between a zebra and the Queen Mother.

His presence was appropriate, too, because back in the 1960s he starred in the film of *Summer Holiday*. You recall that pleasant little tale of Cockney busmen on a double-decker spree in Europe? Transposition to the stage has not, I fear, done much for it. The sexy bits, which mainly consist of a boy

Summer Holiday Lyceum Apollo

inadvertently stripping to his Y-fronts in front of a girl in disguise, seem wonderfully innocent in our full-frontal era. Yet overall Ultz's production will probably strike even nostalgia-freaks as an offputting blend of the loud and the naff.

Anyway Ultz, who also designs, has built or borrowed a London bus that would be more plausible if its joints were more invisible and its upper deck quivered less. Luckily or unluckily, we see little of it as the cast visits Paris (berets, a starving accordion player, bellhop in sky-blue) and Switzerland (a clock-bells peasants in frilly aprons) and Italy (a bridal party and masochi) and finally Greece (blouses in white skirts, gold waistcoats and red caps).

The story, such as it is, involves Darren Day's Don and Clare Buckfield's Barbara, respectively an impressively Apollonian bus driver and a demure American pop star. They are pursued across

France (a yellow backcloth with pink spots) and the Alps (lots of green fur) by her pushy, possessive mother, and the denouement is never in doubt. But that does not matter because the real point of the evening is its tuneful tootles: *Travellin' Light*, *Summer Holiday*, *Bachelor Boy*, et al.

Is it old-fashioned to complain of the over-miking or to ask why the principals have to wear black electronic gear that stretches from ears to chin, giving the impression that even the girls have lost their sideburns run amok? Well, this didn't seem to bother the punters, who hooted when the males flashed their chests or legs, clapped and waved to the music, and went wild when Cliff joined the cast onstage for a reprise of *Summer Holiday*.

I must admit to feeling some sympathy with Lord Lloyd-Webber, who weaved through the throng muttering "oh dear, oh dear" like a harried herbivore from Lewis Carroll. But who were we to resist what's less a musical, more a phenomenon?

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

Too rude for prime time

Ever since the genre of intimate revue sank beneath the waves of television, back in the 1960s, there have been keen-eyed observers up in the crow's nest of the good ship *Theatre Critic* ready to call "Revue ahoy!" to the crew waiting on deck. Usually the sight turns out to be tired old hulk, patched together from even older hulls, and quickly foundering. But over the past three or four years several sounder vessels have hove into view, and these may be the flagships of a future fleet.

The striking feature of recent revues at the Tricycle and Stratford East is that the performers, writers and directors have been black, one possible reason being that TV still doesn't offer them enough chances to use their own material, so theatre beckons. Another reason must be that the happily obscene repartee in almost every sketch would give TV controllers the vapours.

This latest example of the form,

Revue for Now Tricycle Royal Stratford East

directed by the Posse's director Jo Martin, is the work of Robert McKewley, fondly remembered as Spider in *Desmond's*, and Adeshegum Ikoli, rapper and stand-up. They make an engaging duo, McKewley the short and perky one, Ikoli his lanky and fractionally more laid-back partner.

Their show is a succession of sketches interlaced with songs, which they manage well enough when this means rapping but less well when a melody comes their way. They are funniest when parodying the wilder extremities of the black scene, like the two apologetic rappers deconstructing their violent lyrics to show that they are in fact respectful hymns to

harmony. Or the clever dance contest between James Brown and Michael Jackson, with nifty footwork from McKewley and well-sustained solemnity from both.

Clare Perkins plays a leprechaun and various female roles, though not every one of them because the two other players, Laurence Stevenson and Ameen Channa, drag up for the posturing bouncers number. Coquettish in this, Stevenson has a nice line elsewhere in sweet but slow-witted responses. Cleverest and filthiest of the routines is the "Are You A Nineties Man?" sequence where a member of the audience must choose the most stylish sequel to some unmentionable social catastrophe.

The opening of the show needs polish and some of the video stuff is terrible, but there is enough liveliness, wit and good humour here to cry "Talent ahoy!"

JEREMY KINGSTON



Fare game: Darren Day goes a-busking by bus as a latter-day Cliff Richard in the breezy new stage version of *Summer Holiday*

Out of the groove

IN WHAT amounted to a personal musical manifesto in the sleeve notes to his most recent album, the saxophonist Joshua Redman dedicated himself to a Janus-like stance with regard to "the tradition" and determined to return to "the open-minded, wide-eared sensibilities of my early years".

The title of that album, *Freedom in the Groove*, neatly sums up the 28-year-old Californian's approach: unequivocally modern, yet sufficiently imbued with the spirit of the great swing improvisers to ensure that the music avoids the enslavement to the groove that can characterise much contemporary jazz.

Redman and band went straight to *Freedom in the Groove* for their first two numbers, a smart, airy guitar/tenor theme entitled *Home Fries* and a bustling tune, *Streams of Consciousness*, that highlighted the leader's alternately grainy and pleasantly foggy tenor sound. The acid test for any jazz saxophonist, though, is the standard ballad, and Redman chose a classic: *My One and Only Love*. After Peter Bernstein's softly chiming guitar introduction, Redman expressed the tune's melody with the sort of emotional intensity that suggested that, like his great heroes Dexter Gordon and Lester Young, he studies the lyrics of his standards and improvises with their semitone firmly in mind.

Snappy, rhythmic originals, crisply propelled by the superbly smart rhythm team of pianist Peter Martin, bassist Christopher Thomas and drummer Brian Blade, formed the meat of Redman's 90-minute set, but it was an alto version of Ornette Coleman's *Una May Bonita* that provided the highlight, the tune's startling melodic twists providing a perfect vehicle for Redman's easy virtuosity.

Roared back to the stage for an encore (Irving Berlin's *Remember*), Redman tactfully acknowledged the vital role his first-class band had played by featuring them in turn.

CHRIS PARKER

MUSIC: Two British singers in recital, and the world premiere of a cantata derived from a Leonard Bernstein musical that flopped

Tenor sounds a last hurrah

■ GRAINGER

Barry Millington

■ ORCHESTRAL

Hilary Finch

■ VOCAL

Hilary Finch

■ AN IRZ2 SCHUBERTIAID

Ainsley/Köningsberger/Jackson

Hyperion CDJ33028 ★★★ £14.49

WITH an over-abundance of songs to meet the bicentenary deadline, the Hyperion Schubert Edition continues doggedly apace, with the 26th volume presenting 22 more Lieder, complete with a 75-page booklet of texts and typically searching and illuminating essays by Graham Johnson to recreate *An IRZ2 Schubertiad*.

This was, indeed, the year of the Schubertiad — those informal gatherings of Schubert and friends for poetry reading, song and summer excursions. The composer

was at the height of his powers, confident and independent, and not yet struck down by the syphilis which was to blight the remainder of his short life. *Joie de vivre* tumbles out of some of his most virtuous piano writing, whether heroically illustrating the Rhine in flood in *Johanna Sebas*, or running fingers through the curly locks of the beloved in *Venusken*.

Johnson, of course, relishes every minute, especially where the spirit of the Schubertiad is epitomised in part songs such as *Die Nachtigall*, *Frühlingsgesang* and *Des Tages Weile*, where this album's soloists, tenor John Mark Ainsley and baritone Maarten Köningsberger, are joined by singers such as Simon Keenlyside, Ian Bostridge and Patricia Rozario.

JOSEPHINE MEIER

SINGS WAGNER

Bavarian Radio Symphony

Orc/Mazel

RCA 09026 68766 2 ★★★

£9.99

MEIER and Maazel together in Wagner forge a potent

bered up to full, supple strength for Pagliacci's anguished *Vesti la giubba*. The powder, paint and motley of the tragic clown was ironically donned, and fleshed out in the orchestral colours and textures cunningly recreated by Surgeon's subtly delivered piano accompaniment.

Her piano playing and O'Neill's quietest singing were at their most eloquent after the interval in *E la solita del pastore*, the little pastoral vignette from Cilea's *L'Arlesiana*. Then, from a shepherd's sleep and oblivion, O'Neill's tenor woke to honour Queen Victoria's memory in three songs by her beloved Paolo Torrisi: *Tormento*, *L'ultima canzone* and a delightful *'A vecchella*, quite cleansed of cliché, with each seductive phrase turned and twisted to the full.

HILARY FINCH

Warmed-over turkey

■ A White House Cantata

Barbican

of the others exude a feeling of desperation as Bernstein puts more and more razzmatazz into the orchestra to cover up a lack of inspiration.

Basically he is defeated by the concept of employing a single baritone (the highly confident Dietrich Henschel) to sing all the presidents and one soprano (Nancy Gustafson) for all the First Ladies. Presidents have one stirring number in *Sousa vein*, *Pennsylvania*; Gustafson's *Sunday Luncheon March*. Ladies have an invent-

Bernstein was so chagrined by the experience that he cancelled the cast album and forbade revivals in his lifetime. But, even the professional, he did recycle some of the music.

The LSO, with some outstanding Bernstein performances at the Barbican behind them, continue the recycling process. With the composer now safely dead, *Pennsylvania* has now been stripped of as much Lerner as possible (good idea), re-launched as *A White House Cantata* and billed as a world premiere.

Despite massive forces on stage and the almost demonic conducting of Kent Nagano, revamped Bernstein still carries the flavour of heated-up turkey pie. There are perhaps five good numbers, but many



Leonard Bernstein: inferior work recycled

A big hand for a brilliant duo

■ Roscoe/Donohoe

Wigmore Hall

opulent orchestral colour. Glittering and lightly sprung at first, it developed all the feverish and macabre qualities embodied in the music.

After the interval Gershwin waded with Copland in tantalising rhythms, the latter's *Danzon Cubano* in its original form showing the two pianists completely at one in judging the rhythms and displaced accents, as they were also in the blues-inflected elements of *An American in Paris*.

To hear Gershwin's motor-horns replaced by insistent, repeated piano notes on different degrees of the scale was fascinating, as was the judgement of tempo in the different musical woods.

Percy Grainger's arrangement of the suite from Gershwin's *Porgy and Bess* was new to me, and aroused respect for his treatment of familiar melodies that implied a lyrical vocal line in the keyboard writing, and still suggested a sense of dramatic perspective. Equal brilliance from both pianists continued into glittering Paganini Variations as a first encore for an almost sold-out audience.

NOEL GOODWIN

Interior design for the examined life

Roger Scruton
admires a philosopher whose work is informed by her compassion and her art

Dame Iris Murdoch is a novelist by vocation, and a philosopher by profession. There have been other examples in our century: Santayana, Ayn Rand, Unamuno, Sartre. But they have used their fictions as didactic vehicles, and taken time off from story-telling to give improving (or, in the case of Sartre, corrupting) homilies. Dame Iris, while lacking none of their seriousness, hides behind her narrative with the restraint of a true artist. Her inventiveness and powers of observation surely justify the esteem in which she is held. She is as worthy a member of the guild of novelists as any other writer of our century, and has had an effect on the collective consciousness that no mere philosopher could hope for.

Fiction, Murdoch emphasizes in these essays, deals with concrete experience, and conveys truth directly, without the crippling detour through abstract arguments. Her novels are influenced by philosophy, but not guided by it. She conveys, through her intricate

IRIS MURDOCH
Existentialists and Mystics
Edited by Peter Conrad
Chatto & Windus, £20
ISBN 0 7011 6620 0

plots, a sense of the extremes to which our modern aversion to extremes has propelled us. This makes her not so much a philosophical novelist as a religious one — a novelist attuned to our spiritual predicament, who offers a kind of petitionary prayer on behalf of the endlessly tormented but utterly plausible characters who emerge from her vast imagination.

The publication in one volume of Iris Murdoch's philosophical papers and dialogues is to be warmly welcomed. Dame Iris is a true philosopher, but a modest one: she makes no grandiose claims on her own behalf, but tries by the gentlest persuasion to awaken her reader to the examined life. The moral seriousness of her novels is here translated into powerful theory and one that brings the kind of absolving hope for which her characters so often yearn in vain. For Murdoch the good has an absolute sovereignty. It cannot be overthrown but must be avoided. To understand this we must understand what it means to be, and what it is to act and live in a unified consciousness.

Murdoch writes with an intimate knowledge of the self, as well as the art of fiction. Like Plato, the philosopher whom she most admires, she is aware that art may be a destructive force, but, unlike Plato, she believes that it is only bad art which destroys, whereas good art is the guide and counsellor of mankind. It is therefore one of the most important tasks of the philosopher to analyse the distinction between good art and bad. She



Iris Murdoch by Tom Phillips (1986) in *The National Portrait Gallery* by Charles Saumarez Smith (NPG, £17.50)

writes that "the practice of any art is a moral discipline, in that it involves a struggle against fantasy, against self-indulgence".

She suggests that fiction is always, "in however covert, unclear, secret, ambiguous a way", about the conflict between good and evil. Fantasy and self-indulgence are the enemies of art, although in the age of television and commercialised culture people have lost sight of this truth. The artist who indulges fantasy — through the pornographic image, for example — puts himself on the side of evil. For he contributes to the fragmentation of the self which occurs when the self falls out of relation with others and refuses to reflect itself in works of love.

While fantasy indulges and destroys the self, imagination enlarges it. In the act of imagination we explore the world of other people, go out to them in sympathy, and are compelled to distinguish the lovely from the unlovely, the good from the bad. The work of the imagination is disciplined, intricate

and hard: the work of fantasy is a slippery slope of desire. The work of imagination cheers us, she says, by "constructing forms out of what might otherwise seem a mass of senseless rubble". This making of forms is not arbitrary, since art in general, and imaginative literature in particular, is a "truth-seeking activity". Much of the pleasure of art consists in a recognition of "what we vaguely knew was there but never saw before". This thing that we recognise is the Good, the arresting gift of sacrifice which always astonishes. When art ceases to show us the Good, and becomes instead a mirror for our eager narcissism, it joins the forces of corruption.

Such is my reading of these rich and far-reaching essays. And the lesson to be drawn from them is of the first importance of our time, when our culture has been swallowed by fantasy, and when the prizes are awarded not to those who have mastered the art that renews human virtue, but to those who know only how to excite our baser desires.

I HAVE LONG thought that Bananas Yoshimoto's novels should carry a Government imposed health warning: something like: "This book can seriously do your head in." Experienced Yoshimoto readers should realise that her novels can have the effect of addictive drugs — the intoxicating highs are accompanied by rather more numerous doomy lows and therapy should perhaps be considered on completion. *Amrita*, her latest novel, is like her previous bestsellers — *Kitchen*, *N.P.* and *Lizard*, a tale of absolute bitch told with a mixture of childlike naivety, flights of bizarre fantasy and a great deal of poetic morbidity.

A celebrated actress — a magnetic Marilyn Monroe figure — dies in strange circumstances leaving a trail of family and friends whose disjointed lives come together to share their melancholy at the transience of life. The story unfolds

It is curious how a body of work by a painter can remain exactly the same and that his reputation can remain very high in the eyes of the gallery-going public — while behind the scenes, life and death struggles over the artist's immortal soul go on between mutually hostile camps of academics. Such is the case with Gauguin, although this will certainly come as a surprise to most readers of *The Times*, who probably continue to find his Tahitian paintings both raw and subtle, simple and mysterious, an achievement complete in themselves but also an essential ingredient in the mix of modern art.

Perhaps one day someone will write a fascinating book on how Gauguin the modernist hero became Gauguin the feminist hate object. The outlines of the painter's own story are clear enough: Paris stockbroker becomes collector of avant-garde art and part-time painter. He soon throws over security and comfort, wife and children to paint full time, preferring places increasingly remote from the materialistic and artificiality of the late 19th-century city to achieve a purification of his sensibility and his art.

Pont-Aven in Brittany and, briefly and disastrously, Arles with Van Gogh, are followed by self-imposed exile to the furthest fringes of the French colonial empire in the South Seas. Following to its logical extreme the *fin de siècle* taste for the primitive, Gauguin, as he recorded in his book *Noa Noa*, convinced himself that "after the disease of civilisation life in this new world is a return to health". This version of the story is, with Van Gogh's unhappy struggle, one of the paradigmatic tales of heroic modernism.

More recently, however, another spin has been put on it in which Gauguin becomes a representative of colonialist exploitation and sexual tourism, the willing dispeller of the primitive paradise he purported to admire. There are more or less subtle versions of this reading. But they all tend to reduce the Tahitian paintings, his most famous and characteristic works, to evidence of Gauguin's racist attitudes and debauched tastes.

Gauguin's Skirt (in case you wondered, the reference is to the native *pāpe*, a garment common in box sets, that Gauguin wore much of the time in the South Seas) takes a very different line. By bringing to bear some intelligent anthropology as well as art

Subtle in the South Seas

Marc Jordan

GAUGUIN'S SKIRT
By Stephen F. Eisenman
Thames & Hudson, £19.95
ISBN 0 500 01766 2

history and a keen appreciation of the aesthetic quality of the art, Stephen Eisenman is able to present a convincing picture of a Gauguin who is neither the solitary genius of the heroic interpretation or the self-indulgent, phallicocentric beast of the feminists and postcolonialists.

The key to Professor Eisenman's on the whole sympathetic and appreciative portrayal is the highly ambivalent racial, social and sexual position that the painter occupied in Tahiti for both the expatriates and the natives. With his eccentric appearance, disregard for conventional morals and his meddling in local politics, he quickly became a thorn in the sides of the settlers and the administration. His attempts to "go native" were not entirely successful either, and he was to some degree a

figure of sympathetic ridicule to the Tahitians. Yet in the end, Eisenman argues, it was Gauguin's sexuality, and in particular the sophisticated understanding of gender that he brought from Symbolist circles in Paris, that enabled him to appreciate that the much looser boundaries between the sexes in Tahiti were not as they appeared to the colonists, a reprehensible sign of degeneracy but were an integral part of historical Polynesian culture. They were a vehicle of passive resistance to European values and recognised aspects of the human condition that Westerners ignore at their peril.

If this sounds to the sceptic ear a little too pat and postmodern it can only be said that not only is Eisenman's argument a good deal subtler than this brief summary, but that it is convincingly grounded in an understanding of both Polynesian and French culture in the 19th century.

Eisenman gives to Gauguin something of the role of a sympathetic ethnographer, privileged to observe the Tahitian way of life with fewer prejudices than his fellow French and to incorporate his understanding into works of art that draw on European and Polynesian traditions.

Above all, *Gauguin's Skirt* appears to give intuitively satisfying insights into the meaning of a strange and beautiful group of paintings that dispel some of the spurious mystifications of the modernist interpretation without going to the reductionist opposite of the feminist one.



Politically incorrect? Tahitian girl by Gauguin, circa 1892

Peel away the soul and keep the pith

Joanna Pitman

AMRITA
By Banana Yoshimoto
Faber, £12.99
ISBN 0 571 19279 3

through the eyes of Sakumi, the actress's older sister, who meanders through life in a haze of late adolescent confusion, trying to look after her troubled younger brother who turns out to have psychic powers. She is also dealing with their kooky, twice-married mother, while attempting to build up a serious relationship with her dead sister's ex-lover (who happens to be writing a novel called *Amrita* about all of the above).

Confused? Just you wait. There is an eclectic cast of spirits, erotic ghosts, episodes of memory loss, and partial retrieval near-suicide.

a smattering of cross-dressing among other odd sexual disguises, all set against the electric and demonic spirit of contemporary life in Japan's megalopolis.

Pathos, nostalgic, the sense of exquisite sadness at the fleetingness of life are key elements of beauty in Japanese aesthetics, and all are themes central to Yoshimoto's books. Sakumi broods feverishly over the loss of her sister. She aches over the passing of time. She pours out poetic sadness and wallows lustfully in nostalgic memories. "The scent of my house came over the phone as I talked to my mother that night. It was a strong fragrance, something that would surely disappear once my mother was gone..."

Some of her lines read like the agonising lyrics of a bad pop song. "Maybe at some point in time, on a certain date at a certain time, my memory will be lost forever,

because I'll be dead or just crazy. I'm not exaggerating... Whatever happens, happens. I don't really care. Even if I die. My life has been fun. I have no regrets. Actually, I have nothing, not a single thing to show for my days and months and years on this planet — no children, nothing, zilch. If I died right now, I'd just disappear from one side of me to the other." At other times, her tone veers from simple straightforward prose to the child-like naivety of a young girl's diary, picking over the sad bones of a devastatingly bumpy upbringing.

Japan's youth has come to crave Yoshimoto's curiously naive writings, which in their obsession with loss, their regression to childhood, their dreamworlds and androgynous fantasies, resemble Japan's very popular mass market Manga (cartoon comics) — compact, accessible, dangerously addictive but ultimately disposable fiction.

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Roger Bannister voyages through the realms of brain and mind in the company of a lucid navigator

The loneliest planet of all

THE HUMAN BRAIN
A Guided Tour
By Susan Greenfield
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £11.99
ISBN 0 297 81692 0

game. We have a hundred million brain cells, each with some hundred thousand connections. We are told the cortex alone would give a number of links that exceeds the number of positively charged particles in the Universe. After this it is easier to dispose of the brain-computer analogies, even if the Russian chess champion Kasparov was recently beaten by a computer. Computers work to algorithms, not common sense. Niels Bohr made the point to a student he admonished: "You are not thinking, you are just being logical."

Humans need to react quickly to survive in the ever more complex, fast moving world. A lowly sea squid which has a primitive eye and brain when it swims about as a larva, "eats" its own eye and brain when as an adult it sticks itself to a rock.

A double "awakening" came when it was shown that L-dopa by mouth replaced missing



Brain activity seen on a magnetic resonance imaging scan

dopamine in the centre of the brain of patients paralysed by Parkinson's Disease. This triumph was paralleled by the drug treatment of depression, ending the shameful era of assaults on the frontal lobes of

the brain by surgeons: 35,000 leucotomies were done in the United States alone before this procedure was abandoned.

The clue to our brain's extraordinary effectiveness in making associations is its slow

maturation. Dr Greenfield graphically describes how neurones fight a bloody battle to get links with other cells. The harsh rule of brain life is: "use it or lose it". A boy with one eye bandaged (for an eye infection) for two weeks in infancy never gained any connections between his brain and the normal retina and was permanently blind in that eye as a result.

The good news is that even if some brain cells die with age, unless we get a brain disease like Alzheimer's the learning functions of the brain never end. The process of adapting to experience, namely memory, is an echo of the brain's early development. New synaptic contacts mainly involving the prefrontal cortex add to our stockpile of memories and prejudices.

Charles Sherrington, the British physiologist who was also a poet, in describing the brain had to resort to the image of "an enchanted loom", with nerve impulses like lighted shuttles passing to and fro weaving complex patterns. So Dr Greenfield has to resort to the word "dialogue", meaning the way brain cells communicate. There is no single motor centre but all areas controlling motor function are in "in-

teraction". There is no single central visual processing of form, motion and colour but all are in a form of "balanced dialogue", continuing simultaneously in different parts of the brain.

Memory, the cornerstone of the mind, also depends on an "ongoing dialogue" between cortical and sub-cortical structures. Recent short term memory is converted over months and years into permanent changes, probably requiring altered gene expression. Memory encapsulates the individual's inner resource for interpreting the world.

Using the Hughlings Jackson hierarchy of brain evolution, she closes with a discussion of the complexities of consciousness. Consciousness, Dr Greenfield asserts, is merely the accompaniment of ever increasing numbers of brain associations provided by the enriched environment we continually explore. This is as far as she explains this comundrum.

As a neurologist I am excited by the new techniques of functional imaging by positron emission tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, which give a detailed picture of brain activity. They are advancing our understanding with startling rapidity and will bring us much closer to unravelling riddles that have teased mankind since his first consciousness.

مكتبة الأصل

Do it in 10s

Peter Ackroyd on the complex life and reputation of a writer too often despised for his craftsmanship and popular appeal

Escape from the institution of himself

When Somerset Maugham was shown the manuscript of Keats's *Endymion*, he was so overwhelmed by his emotion that he almost wept. He had been a medical student, too, and like Keats had imbued himself in the cadences and colours of the great writers; he had identified himself with the poet strongly enough to make a pilgrimage to his grave in the Protestant cemetery of Rome. And yet how great a difference Keats dying young and earnest and full of words, while the novelist lived until his nineties in an increasingly raddled and sour old age. At the end he resembled a turtle being boiled alive in a very expensive restaurant. But the real contrast lay in their writing: Keats produced works that will survive as long as the language itself, while Maugham has been consigned to that purgatory of writers admired for their "craftsmanship" and popularity rather than any more distinguished characteristics.

That judgment may not be altogether fair and, in this memoir of the entire Maugham family, Bryan Connolly suggests that he deserves the praise conferred upon him by writers as unlikely as Orwell and Auden. Certainly he is a "cavewoman", examination, both in the judicial and medical contexts which he knew so well. He was born within

a family of lawyers and judges — his brother, "Freddie", eventually became Lord Chancellor — but a heavy stammer prevented him from having to pronounce the letters of the law. He became a writer instead, whose own fictions tend to judge those who harbour secret weaknesses or unwholesome appetites. Many times in his stories, "Willie" Maugham put on the black cap, and Lambe, which remains one of the

in the style of Coward or Benson, but in fact he was a most serious and dedicated young writer. There is a sense in which his later work is too serious and overly moralistic; this, rather than any flippancy of tone, accounts for the occasional vulgarity of his style.

His professional experiences in the less fashionable areas of London led to his first novel, *Liza of*

SOMERSET MAUGHAM AND THE MAUGHAM DYNASTY

By Bryan Connolly
*Sinclair-Stevenson, £20
ISBN 185692741*

most interesting and least patronising accounts of cockney life in the late 19th century. But its modest success was not enough; he remained in obscurity for ten years, until he was rescued by the carbon lights of the stage. He was a natural playwright and he had the ability to maintain suspense and elegance at the same time. But his popularity incurred the enmity of those critics, on both sides of the Atlantic, who preferred their literature to be unreadable. He wrote some excellent novels — *The Razor's Edge* and *Of Human Bondage* among them — as

well as some startlingly good short stories. But he was generally dismissed or disparaged as an entertainer rather than a writer. He pretended not to care, and sometimes asserted that art was a business rather than a profession, but his early devotion to literature had been cruelly rewarded.

After the war he became an institution, principally by remaining away from home and writing very little. His years at the Villa Mauresque have become the stuff of myth, with Maugham as the monster, and in this garish landscape Connolly's narrative fully comes to life. This is essentially a book of anecdote and gossip, suffused with a mordant if sometimes sullen wit. It may be a work "with the emphasis on charm rather than scholarship", as Connolly says of another book, but it is entertaining nevertheless.

Certainly Connolly has a full and sometimes even overwhelming grasp of his subject's sexual predilections, and Maugham may even merit that deathless phrase coined for another eminent English writer, "a rose-red sissy, half old as time". Connolly is also right to emphasise the important role which Maugham's lovers played under the convenient title of "companion" or "secretary"; they were often dismissed as cultural

rent-boys but, outside the circle of their care, Maugham would probably have achieved very little.

This biographer is also concerned with the world around Maugham and, essentially, tries to reconstruct a family photograph with the writer at its centre. There are interesting chapters here on his brothers, and his nieces, but the subsidiary emphasis rests upon the perilous and unsteady career of Robin Maugham. The younger Maugham was a charming and kind-hearted, if somewhat feckless, raconteur whose talent for fiction was mainly reserved for the accounts of his own life. His exploits in the war inspired one contemporary to describe him as "one of the bravest men I will ever see". Yet, in the face of a famous legal father and even more famous literary uncle, he came to believe that he would always be a failure.

So *Somerset Maugham and the Maughan Dynasty* is the story of familial decay as well as personal disappointment and private anguish. In his last years Maugham did not recognise the names of his own books, and raved about demons trying to attack him. But the end is not so important as the beginning, and it is perhaps better to remember Maugham in an earlier guise. "On the whole," he wrote, "I have done what I set out to do, and the rest does not concern me."



W. S. Maugham, aged 17: embraced the sins of the city

The course of true love goes beyond biology

Roy Porter
finds the
cannibal lust of
the mantis can
teach us only
so much about
ourselves

The sex lives of animals always bring out the voyeur in human beings — however familiar we've become with the female mantis munching through the head and thorax of the male, while his abdomen is still pumping away, this primal scene of cannibalism still exercises an undying fascination. In *Why Is Sex Fun?*, Jared Diamond mainly zooms us into less familiar "bedrooms", especially those of birds, his specialty.

Take the Pied Flycatcher. Here the male makes a nest hole, woos a mate, impregnates her, and, once the eggs hatch, brings her food — all very paternal and proper. But, while supposedly out hunting for food, he may well be setting up a secret nest on the side to provide for a second mate, just out of the wife's sight.

Polygyny means extra work for Mr Pied Flycatcher, of

WHY IS SEX FUN?
The Evolution of
Human Sexuality
By Jared Diamond
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £11.99.
ISBN 0 297 81775 2

course, and the other woman's chicks may well end up with fewer insects to eat. But overall, argues Diamond, it's a rational "reproductive strategy" for the male genes — the more offspring, the better the chances of maximising "genetic output". Here, and throughout the book, half the pleasure lies in the parallels we automatically draw with goings-on in human love-nests.

And that is Diamond's point. The "biological imperative" applies to humans no less than to all the other creatures Darwinian evolution has produced. However bizarre we may find the sex life of animals, we can't, like Sam Goldwyn put it, include ourselves out. Yet he also shows that human sexuality has evolved different strategies from those displayed by the vast majority of other creatures. Humans, for example, are sexually active at all times in the menstrual cycle, rather than only when the female is fertile and on heat; women undergo a menopause, rather than retaining a reproductive potential right up to death; and so forth.

Why such differences? It's not because humans have some God-given "superiority". Nor, indeed, are we completely unique: a few creatures share such traits. Whereas the females of most species advertise ovulation and hence sexual readiness — classically, the red patch on the female baboon's behind — in ver



Swept away by nature or nurture? Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in *Possessed* (1931). From *Hurrell's Hollywood Portraits*, a collection of George Hurrell's glamour portraits, by Mark A. Vieira (Abrams, £29.95)

monkeys there are no visible signs of ovulation and sex goes on all the time.

The reasons for round-the-month sex, Diamond insists, are not merely physiological. With verve and humans alike, sex-all-the-time perhaps evolved to attract more males or to encourage a particular male to bond more durably with his mate. "Daddy-at-home" will then provide more lasting support for the offspring (infant primates are highly dependent) — thereby forming a logical reproductive strategy.

If this book's forte is to lay bare the Darwinian rationales for the joy of sex, there also lies its frustration. For Diamond never addresses the fact that human behaviour is radically different in a far more significant way. It is the product not

just of instincts but of consciousness and choice — it is shaped by law and language, customs and culture. In sex as in so much else, social conduct often runs clean counter to the dictates of natural selection.

The sex lives most of us pursue don't remotely fulfil optimal selfish-gene strategies — otherwise why contraception? Why homosexuality? Why voluntary childlessness? All these are fundamental questions to which Diamond turns a blind eye.

If his model of unrelenting biological imperatives is to hold water, Diamond would have to be able to explain why, as an affluent American professor, he hasn't sired dozens of children rather than the couple he here acknowledges (or has he got a dark secret?). The truth is that evolutionary

biology alone explains human sexuality only so far as the laws of acoustics explain the *Erotica*.

Hence this book promises more than it delivers, like all the other sociobiological works which interpret human behaviour by analogies to rats and rabbits. Only an idiot would ignore the biological component in human sexuality; but the rub of the matter is to tease out the ties and tensions between the biological and the socio-cultural; and that is not attempted here.

Once or twice Diamond makes a gesture in that direction. Amongst the Tibetans, he notes, two brothers regularly share one wife. What's the explanation? It lies in the local system of land tenure. Tre-ba polyandry is a way to avoid further subdivision

of small landholdings. Here, and here alone, Diamond draws upon the rich anthropological insights that illuminate his other books like *Guns, Germs and Steel*, published earlier this year. For the rest we are bombarded with a lot of pseudo-scientific jargon of women "gauging their genetic interests" and so forth. When Diamond states that "the big questions about human sexuality are the evolutionary questions about ultimate causal explanation" he's simply wrong; the big questions are the meanings we give to sexuality within society. Though aquatic rather than diagrammatic, he is a draftsman, like Escher, of intersecting planes. He uses different engraving tools to produce a variety of abstract patterns, which yet leave the perspective appropriately fluid. There is a tension throughout between

JAMES LEES-MILNE is in his 59th year, qualifying surely by now to be one of his own ancestral voices. He has been a cult figure within a certain circle for years, a cult which the publication of his earlier diaries had widened. He belongs to that fast-fading generation which still took it for granted that to be civilised, in terms of being widely read and informed, was an ongoing part of life.

We have replaced the word civilised with qualified, which is not at all the same thing, usually meaning a virtually useless degree from a minor university. In this new volume of his diaries we have, therefore, the privilege of once again sharing the responses of a man endowed with a supremely educated eye and ear able to respond as much to the architecture of a country house as to the novels of Walter Scott.

This volume covers years 1973 and 1974, when social tension within the country mounted to new heights as the Heath Government crumbled in the face of the notorious miners' strike and those to the right shuddered at the seeming triumph of Labour and the demon Denis Healey. For the diarist and his ultra-Tory circle, revolution and civil war seemed impending. Lelia Lindsay sold the jewels she acquired as Duchess of Westminster, and deposited the money in a Swiss bank "in case". "I see nothing but disaster ahead," he wrote on March 1 as Labour swept to power. The reality was that the International Monetary Fund was soon to be bailing the country out and the Labour Government was forced to pioneer the policies of Margaret Thatcher.

Here is a man of the Right, sympathetic, he admits, to Enoch Powell. Everywhere he

looks he sees what he describes as "the present, hideous, squallid world we are living in". But surely it wasn't all that squallid? He and his wife, Alivide, live in a gracious country house, Alderley Grange, moving by the close of the book to a house in Bath with an elegant home at Badminton in the offing. Domestic help is there, albeit that "all coloured people have to be watched over".

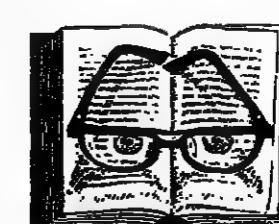
But the life he records is one



Lees-Milne: old-school tie

nature and geometry, violence and calm, up and down.

The *Incisive Eye* is a catalogue raisonné of 16 years of See-Payton's work. Offset litho printing and enlargement or reduction have compromised some blocks, but in common with other Scarab Press books on artists, a numbered, signed and slipcased edition is available with



BIBLIOMANE

An original print on Japanese handmade paper (£45/£150).

ROOTING around in a bookshop the other day I discovered a collection of what the trade euphemistically calls *curios*, with those weirdly suggestive titles: *The Erotic Minorities: A Swedish View*, *Love in the South Seas: The Penny Spenders: One Man and his Operation*; *The Limick: The Paris Edition*; *Love Affairs of the Vatican*. Sadly, there wasn't a copy of the fabled Victorian pamphlet *My Single-Handed Fight against Self-Abuse*.

The grim side was represented by *The History of Torture*, but more gruesome still were the ones printed on vellum pink or blue papers (as has been the practice since the 18th century).

These reminded me of the gobsmacked morning I spent in the rare book room at Cambridge University Library, reading a late Victorian edition of the 17th-century Lord Rochester's play *Sodom*. Printed on bilious green stock, it was easily the filthiest book I have ever read. The idea of a performance would weaken even those Swedish knees. But as connoisseurs of poems such as *The Imperfect Enjoyment* will know, Rochester was a true poet. In celebration of his 350th birthday, a newly discovered *Burlesque* in Yale University Library has been published by Stephen Parkes, who observes that it represents "a very different tradition from the porn".

Meanwhile, I want to know about the man who sold his collection (and I think "man" is a safe assumption). What exactly did he say when he went into the bookshop?

OVERHEARD in Florence from a party of Australian schoolgirls: "Miss, what does 'donte' mean?" "Dente." Oh, that's teeth." "Really. Dente." "Oh, Dante? That's his name. He wrote *The Decameron*. No he didn't, that was Petrarch."

JIM McCUE

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■ FRENCH ALPINE holidays are available at a 10 per cent discount departing Sunday July 13 and Sunday July 20 with Sun Esprit. A week at Les Gourmets pension now costs £298 an adult (children half-price) and includes ferry crossings, some meals, organised children's activities and babysitting. Details: 01251-610789.

■ KENYA for a fortnight for £459 a person with B&B in a three-star beach hotel with pool and tennis courts is available from Somak Holidays with a flight from Heathrow on July 19. Details: 0181-4233000.

■ HOLIDAY PARKS in East Anglia are available at savings of £80 for the week from July 19 with Parkdean Holidays, bringing the cost of a chalet sleeping six down to £180 with leisure facilities and entertainment included. Details: 0194-2240500.

■ CV TRAVEL is offering a £220 saving for a family of four for a fortnight in a villa on Corfu's northeast coast with shared pool, maid service and a flight from Gatwick on July 21. New prices from £490 an adult; £355 a child under 12. Details: 0171-5810851.

■ A DESERT SAFARI to Petra for nine days, starting with a flight from Heathrow on July 26, is available from Travelling Adventures from £865 a person, including B&B accommodation. Details: 01420-541007.

■ LIMERICK, gateway to the west of Ireland, is available for short breaks from Cresta Holidays with a two-night stay and return flights from Gatwick or Manchester costing from £190 a person. Details: 0161-9269999.

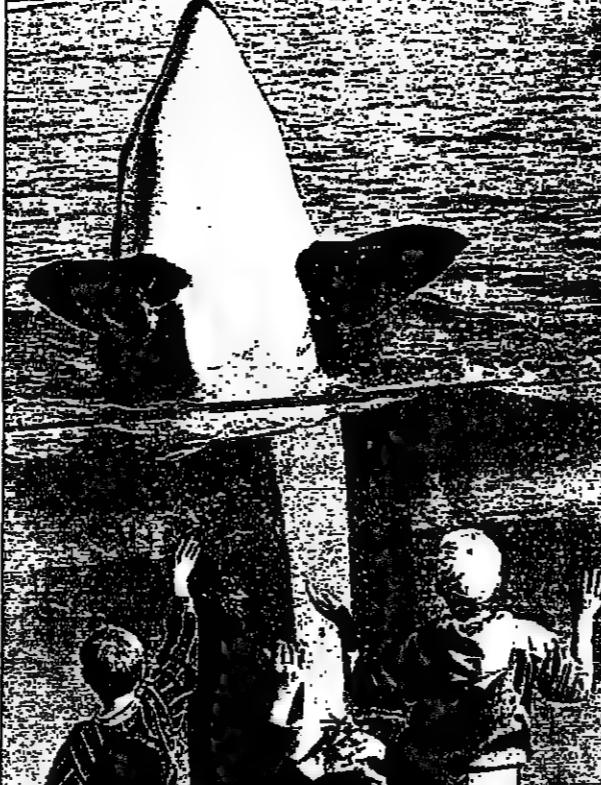
FERRIES

■ HOVERSPEED is offering free crossings to standby passengers on a new 9.45pm crossing from Folkestone to Boulogne, returning at 11.15am. The service runs on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings until September 4. Details: 0990 240241.

■ IRISH Ferries has seven-night self-catering cottage holidays in Co Limerick available from £113 a person including ferry crossing, based on four adults travelling, departing July 19 or 26. Details: 0990 170000.

■ STENA Line has introduced a new ferry on its Fishguard to Rosslare route that can carry 2,100 passengers, with four restaurants and two cinemas. Fares to mark the ship's debut start at £158 return for a car and five adults. Details: 0990 707070.

■ LE SHUTTLE increases fares from tomorrow until August 31 for Friday and Saturday night departures between 6pm and 10pm. Standard returns now cost £199, with five-day tickets at £129. Details: 0990 353535.



A free five-day pass to Sea World, home of Shamu the whale, Universal Studios and Wet 'n' Wild is available to passengers upgrading to Premium Economy on Virgin Holidays' flights from Manchester to Orlando. Details: 0161-4989988

FLIGHTS

RIO de Janeiro for £518 return from Gatwick is available to students and under-26s from Campus Travel provided bookings are made by August 14, for flight before October 31. Details: 0171-7308111.

■ KLM flights to Beijing (with departures possible from 20 UK regional airports) cost £399 return. Details from Flightbookers: 0171-7572444.

■ BRITISH Airways has launched a new round-the-world fare with American Airlines, Qantas and Canadian which is priced from £973. Details: 0345 222111.

■ OLYMPIC Airways has "spouse fares" to Sydney or Johannesburg, providing business-class comfort for little more than the economy-class price when two people travel together. Depart before October 31. Details from Travel Mood: 0171-2580280.

■ AIR Tickets Direct has a £106 return fare to Madrid flying Aerolineas Argentinas. Depart before July 14 or from August 16 onwards. Details: 0990 320321.

DISCOUNTS of up to 40 per cent are available from Westin Hotels around the world until September 15. Bookings must be made 14 days in advance. Details: 0800 262626.

■ SUMMIT International Hotel has special summer rates — up to 60 per cent off — at 52 city hotels under its Summer Exclusive programme. Minimum stay two nights. Details: 0800 536555.

■ THE Montcalm Hotel at Marble Arch has a summer dining promotion until the end of August for two courses at lunch or dinner for £15 a person, including a half bottle of wine and coffee. Details: 0171-4024288.

■ DUBLIN'S newest luxury hotel, the Merrion, opens next month with a special weekend offer of £1360 (£409) for two people for two nights. Price includes a welcome bottle of champagne on arrival. Details: 00351 6030600.

■ GUESTS staying at the Gleneagles Hotel during the Edinburgh Festival (August 10 to 30) will be taken to and from the festival in a chauffeur-driven car. Details: 0800 704705.

HOTELS

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A SUNDAY golf break at the Five Lakes Hotel and Country Club near Maldon in Essex costs £49.50 a person, including Sunday afternoon golf, dinner and accommodation. Details: 01621 568888.

■ TYLNEY HALL near Hook in Hampshire offers a summer rate of £69 a room a night for bed, breakfast and dinner. Guests staying for three nights get the third night at a special rate of £84.50. Details: 01265 764881.

■ THE Swallow Hotel in Birmingham is offering a package to see Les Misérables at Birmingham Hippodrome until the end of September. Two nights, dinner and theatre ticket cost from £185 a person. Details: 0121 4521144.

■ FLY in a Tiger Moth plane and stay at the Spread Eagle Hotel on the edge of the Sussex Downs. Two nights' accommodation, dinner and the flight cost from £270 a person until the end of September. Details: 01730 816911.

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THE TIMES THURSDAY JULY 10 1997

Prescott orders Thames revival

BY HARVEY ELLIOTT

PLANS to turn the Thames into one of Europe's busiest rivers are to be put to the Government within the next three months. A new organisation, Thames 2000, made up of local authorities and private businesses, has been instructed to produce by October a report setting out workable ideas for ways of using the Thames to its full advantage in time for the millennium celebrations.

John Prescott, the Deputy Prime Minister, is to lead the campaign, which will include building new piersheads on both banks of the river, to be serviced regularly by a fleet of fast river buses.

Previous river bus services have failed through lack of cash and customers. The strong tidal flow in the Thames also can create problems for operators attempting to run regular trips.

However, the Government is confident these difficulties can be overcome. Mr Prescott says: "I want to make the millennium the turning point for the revitalisation of the Thames, which will deliver a genuine legacy for Londoners, boost our tourist industry and bring new life to the river."

Throughout central London there is a run of riverside visitor attractions, all of which are, or could be, served by pier. Already, there is growing interest in the river. New visitor attractions and facilities are opening up from Battersea to Butler's Wharf."

Jeremy Fraser, the Cross River Partnership chairman, says: "The Deputy Prime Minister's initiative is the best opportunity in a generation to get an integrated river transport system on the Thames."

The East End of London is becoming one of Britain's most appealing — and money-spinning — international tourist attractions. Tourism groups say more hotels are needed to accommodate the increasing number of visitors wanting to discover its delights from Victoria back streets to the Habsburg-Empire variety theatre. Planning consent has been granted for four hotels in the London Docklands, including a luxury hotel at Canary Wharf, but more are needed, says TourEast London — a partnership of 22 private and public organisations set up to promote tourism in the area.

The organisation says at least three million tourists — half from overseas and half under the age of 35 — injected more than £26 million into the local economy last year.

Trisha O'Reilly, of TourEast London, says: "We are finding that tourists, particularly those who have already been to London, who want to scratch beneath the surface of the capital and discover something new, are going east." Suzy Crouch, TourEast London's chairman, adds: "Tourism is good news for the people of East London."

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Duty to maintain highway not absolute

Cross v Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council
Before Lord Justice Evans, Lord Justice Millett and Sir Ralph Gibson
(Judgment June 27)

The duty to maintain the highway, imposed on the local authority by section 41 of the Highways Act 1980, was not a duty to keep the highway at all times entirely clear of surface water, snow and ice. The duty to maintain was limited to taking reasonable steps to prevent the formation of ice, or to deal with the ice promptly after it did form to keep the surface reasonably safe.

The Court of Appeal so stated allowing an appeal by the defendant, Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council, from the decision of Judge Walker sitting in Dewsbury County Court on December 15, 1996 whereby he gave judgment for the plaintiff, Emma Cross, and awarded her damages of £9,325 in her action against the council.

The plaintiff had slipped and fallen thereby sustaining injury on an icy pavement in Dewsbury. The judge found that the council, as highway authority, was liable for breach of its duty under section 41 of the 1980 Act to maintain the highway.

Section 41 provides: "(1) The authority who are for the time being the highway authority for a highway maintainable at public expense are under a duty ... to maintain the highway."

Mr Hugh M. Davies for the council; Mr Timothy Harley for the plaintiff.

LORD JUSTICE EVANS said that the issue whether the council was in breach of duty under section 41 depended on the meaning of "maintain". Was the council under an absolute duty to maintain the pavement ice-free at all times, in which case, subject to the statutory defence, the duty was breached?

Or was the duty qualified in

some way, so that it was limited, for example, to taking reasonable steps to prevent the formation of ice, or to deal with the ice promptly after it did form? If there was any such qualification, what further facts beyond the mere presence of ice must the plaintiff prove to establish a breach of duty, subject always to the statutory defence?

If the duty was so qualified, why was the defence expressed in the way that it was in section 58?

His Lordship first noted that the council's duty under section 41 was to "maintain the highway". There was no express reference to safety or to the absence of danger.

But the cause of action which arose when the duty was broken required proof of injury caused by the failure to maintain, and the risk of injury must have been foreseeable by the council. So for the purposes of civil liability the duty was to maintain the highway so as to exclude the foreseeable risk of injury resulting from its use.

The majority judgments in *Haydon v Kent County Council* ([1978] 1 QB 343) recognised that "maintain" might have a wider meaning than the common law obligation to repair and keep in repair. Lord Denning, Mervyn of the Rolls, had expressed the contrary view, both by reference to the legislative history and as a matter of statutory interpretation.

His Lordship agreed with the majority but doubted whether the practical difference between the two views was as great as might be supposed.

That did not mean, however,

that the mere presence of water on the road surface, whether after heavy rainfall or as the result of some other form of flooding, indicated that the highway had not been properly maintained or kept in good repair. No one suggested that it did.

Something more had to be proved for a breach of duty to be established, and that would necessarily mean that the construction

of the road was inadequate to deal with a known risk of dangerous conditions which flooding might create.

Snow and ice presented a different problem. They affected the surface of the highway and created a foreseeable risk of injury, but they could not be prevented or guarded against by the proper design and construction of the road, as flooding was by the construction of drains.

They required preventive or ameliorative measures such as gritting and sanding, which could be described as maintenance but were sufficient to keep the surface safe or to the absence of danger.

As regarded snow and ice, and apart from the special case where ice was due to excessive surface water which should not have been allowed to accumulate, in his Lordship's judgment a similar concept applied. The duty to maintain included taking preventive or clearance measures which were sufficient to keep the surface safe or to the absence of danger.

That meant (a) what measures were sufficient would depend in part on what use of the highway could be anticipated, and by whom; and (b) if no or insufficient measures were taken within a reasonable time, and injury was caused thereby, then the plaintiff might establish at least a prima facie breach of duty under section 41. The authority could then rely, if it chose to do so, on the statutory defence under section 58.

That analysis did not, in His Lordship's judgment, have the effect of reversing the statutory burden of proof, as Mr Justice Bortham in *Bartle et al v Department of Transport* ([1984] 8 LGR 579) learned that it might. Nor did it mean that the duty ceased to be absolute, for the reasons given above.

Moreover, there was no contradiction, in his Lordship's judgment, between asserting a duty to achieve a certain result, and yet allowing a reasonable time for that result to be achieved.

Parallels might be drawn in that respect with the Factory Act cases referred to by Lord Justice Goff in *Haydon* and with the continuing warranty of seaworthiness which a shipowner might give under a time charterparty. Even though the plaintiff suffered her unfortunate accident at the time when she did,

Lord Justice Millett and Sir Ralph Gibson delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Hammond Suddards, Leeds; Winnard & Colquhoun, Dewsbury.

To that extent, a concept of reasonableness applied, but that

entitled to a disablement pension, or would be if such a pension were payable, where disablement was assessed at no less than one per cent, as a result of the relevant loss of faculty he was incapable, and likely to remain permanently incapable, of following his regular employment and was incapable of following employment of an equivalent standard which was suitable in his case, he should make a claim and he had a further three months from that date.

From at least April 1, 1985 Mr Patterson suffered from vibration when driving. He made a claim for disablement benefit on February 11, 1992. On October 15 the Department of Social Security sent him a form for reduced earnings allowance.

In June 1993 he was examined by the adjudicating medical authority and was notified that he had been assessed at 8 per cent disability. In

July 1993 he claimed reduced earnings allowance. In October 1993 the medical appeal tribunal increased the assessment to 20 per cent disability.

The social security tribunal upheld the adjudicating officer's decision that Mr Patterson was not entitled to backdate his claim beyond three months prior to the date of his claim and did not accept that the absence of a firm diagnosis or assessment for the prescribed disease amounted to good cause. The commissioner allowed Mr Patterson's appeal.

Mr Dickinson started seeing his general practitioner in 1985 about a problem with his nose and breathing. In June 1993 the adjudicating medical authority assessed Mr Dickinson as 5 per cent disabled for life as from January 1990.

In March 1994 the adjudicating officer found Mr Dickinson was not entitled to reduced earnings allowance from August 1985 to June 1992. The appeal tribunal dismissed Mr Dickinson's appeal.

His Lordship said that there was no attempt by the Social Security Commissioner to explain how he was satisfied that there was good cause other than his reasoning that, until an assessment was made, the claimant was not in a position to make a claim.

In his Lordship's judgment, the court was in error. Good cause could not automatically exist simply because the relevant assessment of disablement had not yet been made.

LORD JUSTICE MORRITT said that regulation 19 imposed time limits in relation to a number of different benefits and permitted those limits to be exceeded where the claimant proved that there was good cause in respect of exceeding them.

It would be inconsistent with the statutory time requirement if the lack of a feature or condition common to all claims for a benefit were of itself capable of amounting to good cause. If that were so the good cause would not be a reason specific to that claimant for exceeding the limit.

Lord Justice Schiemann agreed with both judgments.

Solicitors: Solicitor, DSS; Fawcett Porter & Hazlehurst, Blackheath.

LORD JUSTICE STUART-

-TOMAS

1996 in respect of the claimant, Kenneth Dickinson, allowing the claimants' appeals from refusals by social security tribunals to backdate claims for reduced earnings allowances.

Paragraph 5 of Schedule 4 to the Regulations provides that the prescribed time for claiming reduced earnings allowance from is:

"... regards any day on which apart from satisfying the conditions that there is an assessment of disablement of not less than one per cent and the making of a claim, the claimant is entitled to the allowance, that day and the period of three months immediately following it."

Miss Nathalie Lieven for the Chief Adjudication Officer; Mr Ian Wise for Mr Patterson; Mr Michael Shrimpton, assigned by the Bar Pro Bono Unit, for Mr Dickinson.

LORD JUSTICE STUART-

-TOMAS

SMITH said that both cases raised the same point on the construction of regulation 19, namely, whether the commissioner was correct to find that each complainant automatically had good cause for not claiming reduced earnings allowance before the date that he was assessed by the adjudicating medical officer or on appeal by a medical appeal tribunal.

The effect of paragraph 5 of Schedule 4, she submitted, was that as soon as a person believed he had suffered an industrial injury, which included a prescribed disease, and might be

entitled to a disablement pension, or would be if such a pension were payable, where disablement was assessed at no less than one per cent, as a result of the relevant loss of faculty he was incapable, and likely to remain permanently incapable, of following his regular employment and was incapable of following employment of an equivalent standard which was suitable in his case, he should make a claim and he had a further three months from that date.

Miss Lieven submitted that the ordinary scheme of the legislation was that a claimant who believed he was entitled to a benefit made a claim. He would then be assessed, in the case of a disablement question, by the adjudicating medical officer or on appeal by a medical appeal tribunal.

The effect of paragraph 5 of Schedule 4, she submitted, was that as soon as a person believed he had suffered an industrial injury, which included a prescribed disease, and might be

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Mr Patterson suffered from vibration when driving. He made a claim for disablement benefit on February 11, 1992. On October 15 the Department of Social Security sent him a form for reduced earnings allowance.

In June 1993 he was examined by the adjudicating medical authority and was notified that he had been assessed at 8 per cent disability. In

July 1993 he claimed reduced earnings allowance. In October 1993 the medical appeal tribunal increased the assessment to 20 per cent disability.

The social security tribunal upheld the adjudicating officer's decision that Mr Patterson was not entitled to backdate his claim beyond three months prior to the date of his claim and did not accept that the absence of a firm diagnosis or assessment for the prescribed disease amounted to good cause. The commissioner allowed Mr Patterson's appeal.

Mr Dickinson started seeing his general practitioner in 1985 about a problem with his nose and breathing. In June 1993 the adjudicating medical authority assessed Mr Dickinson as 5 per cent disabled for life as from January 1990.

In March 1994 the adjudicating officer found Mr Dickinson was not entitled to reduced earnings allowance from August 1985 to June 1992. The appeal tribunal dismissed Mr Dickinson's appeal.

His Lordship said that there was no attempt by the Social Security Commissioner to explain how he was satisfied that there was good cause other than his reasoning that, until an assessment was made, the claimant was not in a position to make a claim.

In his Lordship's judgment, the court was in error. Good cause could not automatically exist simply because the relevant assessment of disablement had not yet been made.

LORD JUSTICE MORRITT said that regulation 19 imposed time limits in relation to a number of different benefits and permitted those limits to be exceeded where the claimant proved that there was good cause in respect of exceeding them.

It would be inconsistent with the statutory time requirement if the lack of a feature or condition common to all claims for a benefit were of itself capable of amounting to good cause. If that were so the good cause would not be a reason specific to that claimant for exceeding the limit.

Lord Justice Schiemann agreed with both judgments.

Solicitors: Solicitor, DSS; Fawcett Porter & Hazlehurst, Blackheath.

LORD JUSTICE STUART-

-TOMAS

1996 in respect of the claimant, Kenneth Dickinson, allowing the claimants' appeals from refusals by social security tribunals to backdate claims for reduced earnings allowances.

Paragraph 5 of Schedule 4 to the Regulations provides that the prescribed time for claiming reduced earnings allowance from is:

"... regards any day on which apart from satisfying the conditions that there is an assessment of disablement of not less than one per cent and the making of a claim, the claimant is entitled to the allowance, that day and the period of three months immediately following it."

Miss Nathalie Lieven for the Chief Adjudication Officer; Mr Ian Wise for Mr Patterson; Mr Michael Shrimpton, assigned by the Bar Pro Bono Unit, for Mr Dickinson.

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"...

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RACING: JOCKEY CELEBRATES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE BY COMPLETING FOUR-TIMER FOR CECIL ON SECOND DAY OF JULY MEETING

Newmarket quartet soothes Fallon

By RICHARD EVANS
RAINFALL CORRESPONDENT

AFTER hogging the headlines for the worst reasons, Henry Cecil and Kieren Fallon yesterday combined to form a 32-1 four-timer at Newmarket and cement a new working relationship in the wake of the Bosra Sham affair.

Even before racing got underway, Cecil signalled the unpleasantness which had poisoned the previous 72 hours was at an end when he issued yet another bulletin. In stark contrast to the thinly veiled denunciation of Fallon at the weekend, Cecil offered a vote of confidence.

RICHARD EVANS

Nap: AZIZI
(3.05 Newmarket)
Next best: Embassy
(2.35 Newmarket)

If Fallon was a football manager such a declaration of support would warrant sleepless nights before the inevitable fall of the axe. However, the tone of Cecil's endorsement ensures Fallon can view his future at Warren Place with confidence.

After the unfortunate press I feel strongly that I should make it clear that I am standing by and supporting my stable jockey, Kieren Fallon," the ten-times champion trainer said. "He was my choice as stable jockey and he will continue to ride as first jockey at Warren Place with great success. Kieren Fallon and I understand, and accept, if there are certain owners who would rather have alternative jockeys on their horses."

To emphasise the point, Cecil elaborated: "He has my



Fallon drives Memorise, left, to a narrow victory over Maylane, far right, in the Duke Of Cambridge Handicap at Newmarket yesterday

support and that of most of my owners. He's doing very well and he will be even better as time goes on. He is first jockey at Warren Place this year and he will be next year as well."

Even without the words, the body language of trainer and jockey confirmed the turbulence which flared after Fallon's tactical blunder in the Eclipse was at an end. "This morning Kieren said he hoped we would have a good day. I told him if we did, that was the ticket; could even afford a joke. After describing Light Programme as progressive,

he was asked whether he was looking forward to riding him later in the season. "God willing," Fallon said in reference to recent events.

Half an hour later Cecil and Fallon had even greater reason to rejoice after Bold Fact had landed the TNT International Aviation July Stakes, despite going down sharp right turn shortly before the furlong pole and crossing the course to the stands' rails.

The steering problems cost Bold Fact the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot and, although

he lost ground when repeating the manoeuvre yesterday, his speed meant there was still two lengths back to second placed Linden Heights. "I just don't why he does it. He has never done this at home. We will have to get to the bottom of it," Cecil said.

After the opening pair of even money shots had obliged, the bookmakers might have hoped for some relief in the Duke Of Cambridge Handicap, which attracted a quote of 16-1 for next season's 2,000 Guineas.

The steering problems cost Bold Fact the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot and, although

they had their tails up and, having been backed down to 5-1 favourite, Memorise won by a head.

However, the best was saved for last when Cecil introduced Daggers Dawn in the NGK Spark Plugs Novices Stakes. The colt's tall home reputation was reflected in his starting price of 16-1 on but the style in which he quickly went four lengths clear drew a quote of 16-1 for

Punters, like Fallon and Cecil, to appointment, page 1

Saseedo appeals in Bunbury Cup

NEWMARKET
CHANNEL 4TODAY'S RACES
ON TELEVISION

2.05: Four of those contested the Queen's Vase at Royal Ascot, a brawl of a race with a number of hard-luck stories. Three Cheers, Book At Bedtime and Winter Garden filled the places behind Windsor Castle, who subsequently landed the Northumberland Plate. Winter Garden may come out best of those as he has that bit more speed to cope with the drop in trip — speed his rider used to quickly in the Ascot straight.

However, Rainwater may improve past them all. It was soft when he ran away with a Salisbury handicap under top weight last time, but the further improvement he showed there reflected the fact that the testing ground had increased the emphasis on stamina. Today's step up from 1½ miles will suit well.

The last-named, trained by David Loder, has reportedly inherited plenty of dash from his parents, Cadeaux Generous and the smart Pass The Peace.

3.05: A tightly compressed Bunbury Cup, in which Crown Court — caught close home in the Royal Hunt Cup — must drop back in trip on ground faster than ideal. It is impossible to judge how much improvement Reg Akhurst can coax from Neuestem, more is certainly required. Crumpton Hill showed last year that this race combines his ideal conditions, but he does have a tendency to find trouble in running, while Emerging Market's best form is over six furlongs.

At a big price, then, it may be worth taking a chance with Saseedo, tried in blinkers in an attempt to tackle his recent problem with slow starts. Though he is a difficult character, his rider knows him well — they like to pounce from off a strong pace over this trip — and he is back down to a winning mark.

CHRIS MCGRATH

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Newmarket

Going: good to firm
2.35 (1) 1. GOLDEN FROST (C. Fallon Evans) 10-10, 1st. 2. BATTLE GROUND (H. Eddery) 10-10, 2nd. 3. ROYAL APPLAUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 3rd. 4. MEMORISE (K. Fallon) 10-10, 4th. 5. DAGGERS DRAWN (R. Cecil) 10-10, 5th. 6. AZIZI (K. Fallon) 10-10, 6th. 7. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 7th. 8. BATTLE GROUND (H. Eddery) 10-10, 8th. 9. MEMORISE (K. Fallon) 10-10, 9th. 10. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 10th. 11. DAGGERS DRAWN (R. Cecil) 10-10, 11th. 12. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 12th. 13. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 13th. 14. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 14th. 15. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 15th. 16. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 16th. 17. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 17th. 18. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 18th. 19. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 19th. 20. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 20th. 21. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 21st. 22. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 22nd. 23. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. Cecil) 10-10, 23rd. 24. ROYAL APPALUSE (R. 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Return
red-hot
reggae

Moves are launched to untangle legal lines

BY BRIAN CLARKS

THE Government has announced two initiatives of profound importance to angling. One is a root-and-branch review of fisheries legislation and the legal framework within which angling is conducted. The other is a set of proposals to curb, among other things, the widespread and lucrative black market in huge fish that are being smuggled into Great Britain by fishery owners for anglers to catch.

The first initiative, announced by Dr Jack Cunningham, the Agriculture Minister, fulfils a commitment made in Labour's "Charter for Anglers" produced before the election. It has implications for everything from the way that salmon stocks are managed and shared between anglers and netmen to the way that the Environment Agency's (EA) fisheries function is funded, close-seasons for different fish species are set, and rod licences for anglers are calculated.

According to Elliot Morley,

a minority of anglers desperate to catch something big, a 20lb carp can fetch £400 on the black market, a 30lb carp can fetch up to £3,000, and one fishery manager said recently, anyone offering a 40lb or 50lb carp could "name his price".

The proposals which Morley announced would make it illegal to keep non-native fish in -- or to release them into -- any waters in England and Wales without a licence. Many will feel that the move, valuable though it may be in the smuggling context, is in a misguided context effectively closing the door after a coach-and-four have bolted.

Although less urgent and dramatic, the plans to review fisheries legislation are in the long term much more significant. Fisheries are largely regulated under the Salmon and Fresh Water Fisheries Act of 1975, plus some lesser measures. The bulk of this legislation has its roots in Victorian times when everything about fisheries was different. Not least among the differences concern salmon. When the first regulations were drafted, salmon were plentiful and the primary need was to assist those netting the fish for sale. This bias towards netting interest has carried through into present law.

Now, however, salmon are scarce and a salmon caught on rod and line generates far more cash and jobs for the rural economy than a fish caught in a net a difference of £12 for the average net-caught fish against £500-plus for one caught on a rod, is often quoted. It comes in the rod fees, ghillie fees, accommodation costs and the like, that anglers are willing to incur.

Among the management issues that seem likely to be raised is the way angling is funded -- or more to the point, is not funded -- by the Sports Council, and the way that the EA fisheries function, under-resourced and in places seeming under-motivated, is financed. EA fisheries work is largely paid for by rod licences and by government grants. With grants falling and rod licence income approaching the maximum that the market will bear, there is a need to bridge the gap. Riparian owners, whose waters benefit from EA work but who do not contribute directly, are known to the sights.

For anglers, the opening up of all these matters and others, so soon after the election, is a significant event. Two thoughts, though, will temper enthusiasm. The first is that it is not reviews that count, but recommendations. The second is that recommendations are worth nothing without the resource and political will needed to see them through. Reaction to it all will stay on hold.

Cunningham: action

the Fisheries Minister, yesterday, the second initiative reflects concern at the dangers to native fish when disease-carrying fish are brought into Britain without approval and removed from water to water.

The capture of a 99lb weels carp from a small lake in Essex last November put the latter issue on the map. The lake owner claimed a British record, but it was so much bigger than anything caught in Britain that suspicions were aroused. The British Record Fish Committee demanded documentary evidence that the carp had been legally stocked -- none has yet been produced.

The trade in smuggled fish is significant. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food and the EA have long been unwilling to admit just how significant, or the extent to which alien fish disease has been taking a foothold in British waters.

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Behind Villeneuve's brash image lies a talent and determination to succeed

Boy racer sets his sights on first prize

MICHAEL CALVIN



The eyes, blue flecked with green, have the unerring accuracy of radar beams. The mind is a maze which can snare the unwary, or the unwary. The talent has the purity of genetic science. Jacques Villeneuve is more, infinitely more, than bad haircut.

The bleach might have been applied with all the subtlety of a schoolgirl hiding behind the bathroom door, but Formula One's latest blonde is not about to whitewash logic. He requires no reminder that the British Grand Prix on Sunday is the most important race of his Formula One career.

Villeneuve is no accidental tourist, stumbling down the highways and byways of a global sport that is shaped by artifice rather than artlessness. His high-grunge, low-tolerance image may be agreeably informal, but it remains just that. An image, a commodity to be exploited.

Revealingly, despite racer's instincts that are tailored to the Williams ethos, he is not as uniformly popular within the team as Heinz-Harald Frentzen, a softer, more pliable character. He is calculating, compulsive, a conformist when necessary. He is refreshingly forthright, but the controversies that he arouses never reveal the man's core.

For someone who loves to attack the issues of the day, ranging from self-acknowledged mistakes to collective complacency, he has a rare flair for self-defence. Though opinionated about the morals and political machinations of Formula One, he hates to speak about himself in deeper, philosophical, terms.

Unlike the late Ayrton Senna, he is reticent about articulating his religious beliefs, which offer involuntary reminders of mortality. He shuttles effortlessly between cultures, but has an air of



Rebel with a cause: the bleached blonde Villeneuve feels no pressure to conform to certain standards. Photograph: Uta Tochtermann

rootlessness, made all the more poignant by clichéd comparisons with his late father, Gilles.

"There is, I suppose, a danger that image will obscure reality," he said, apparently oblivious to the irony of the setting. He had changed, out of unbotted denim shirt, jeans and black Doc Martens, into branded overalls for a television interview. The pilot of his private jet was outside, negotiating a take-off slot from Berne's one-runway airport.

"Reality is what you want to keep private," he said. "That's when people are very different. They won't be themselves in public, and there is nothing wrong with that. I feel no pressure to conform to a certain set of standards. Possibly the fact that I've been winning makes it easier for me to be myself."

"That's important to me. It's when I'm happy. I'm not trying to be different for the sake of being different. I'm just trying to be myself, whatever

that is. It's not easy to have normal relationships because you don't have the time."

His working life is gauged in fractions, snatched moments that disclose more than a million soundbites. In an age of homogenised heroes, his relish of calculated risk and reputation for calculated criticism is a godsend for Formula One's venture capitalists.

"The thing that people, including me, will always complain about everything," he said, responding to the

perceived lack of incident in modern races. "That is human nature, but if it is so boring, why are there so many spectators and TV viewers? Why are so many journalists talking about it?"

In essence, because it encapsulates human weakness and encourages the vicious thrill of studying someone else's discomfort. Conventional wisdom has transformed Villeneuve, in a matter of weeks, from champion elect to victim-in-waiting. Midway through

the season, he lies second in the drivers' championship, with 33 points to Michael Schumacher's 47.

"Of course, I would have loved to have finished more races this season, but it's too easy to say I would have done things differently," he said.

"You always ask us much of yourself as you can. You want to do the best, whatever it takes. There is a game within a game which goes on, a game of words and it is dangerous. There are psychological

battles, but I get along pretty much with everyone. I'm not there to beat him on it. If I can do that, I'm not going to invent stuff just to destabilise him. It's very easy to fall into that trap, to do it without noticing, but I don't think it's fair."

Schumacher, an acknowledged expert of media manipulation, has learnt to transmit scorn with a smile, to belittle with tangential praise. His pessimism makes a mockery of the 14-point lead that he has established, but he continues to distort the debate by emphasising the inevitability of Williams's superiority at Silverstone.

"I don't know Michael that well, personally," Villeneuve said. "He said a couple of adverse things about me at the start of last season, but I didn't bite and it stopped. There is respect between us, and that is the right way to behave."

"He's a great driver, and many different things make a great driver. He's got to be

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mentally strong, intelligent. It is your head which controls your body, your head which stops you making mistakes over and over again. You need a special feel to understand what's going on out there, and you have to be selfish. You have to want it badly."

He is, however, not above implicitly questioning the priorities of his erstwhile teammate, Damon Hill, whose transfer to Arrows has been a flawed gamble. As Villeneuve said: "I don't know exactly what happened with Damon, but basically I understand he thought it would work out OK."

"Obviously that's not happened. He's world champion, drove beautifully last year, but doesn't have the weapon to fight. What can he do? It's difficult and frustrating, but you have always to accept the decisions you make in life."

Even if, like the blonde ruse, they are ill-advised. Judge Villeneuve not by the roots, which are already beginning to show, but by the substance of his skill.

SAILING

Laidlaw suffers handicap setback

BY EDWARD GORMAN
SAILING CORRESPONDENT

IRVINE LAIDLAW sailed what he described as "the perfect race" yesterday, but it was still not enough for him to retain the overall lead in Division One of the Rolex European Regatta in the Solent. Laidlaw's scratch boat under the Nautor's Swan Rating system, *Highland Fling*, had won consecutive races on Monday and Tuesday and reached the finish of the 16-mile race 17 minutes ahead of his closest rival, but his hopes of a win were dashed nonetheless.

Behind him, the smaller boats in the fleet were benefiting from the combination of a strengthening breeze and an increasingly strong ebb-going tide as they completed the run to the finish at the Squadron line from Mother Bank buoy. Terry Robinson's *Assurance*, helmed by Andrew McLelland, took the honours in Division One, for yachts from 68ft to 46ft, with Laidlaw demoted on handicap to eighth. In Division Two, the Dutch yacht, *Cline*, owned by Koen Jansen, won with John McIntyre's 1968-vintage Swan 36, *Shayana*, second.

Going into the final race of the five-race series today and with more breeze forecast, the battle for overall honours could hardly be closer. *Highland Fling* and *Assurance* are tied in the lead on 29 points with Keith Miller's *Crackerjack* and Chris Jago's *Flamboyant* tied on 30 points in joint-third. Tied in fifth place on 35 points are Doug Woods' yawl, *Gandalf*, *Wight Sorcerer*, which won the first race in the series, and *Jacobite*, owned by Stephen James. A discord comes into force at the end of racing today.

Volvo, the Swedish car manufacturer, has taken over as the title sponsor of the Whitbread Round the World Race, which has been held every four years since 1973 and starts again this September. Whitbread will relinquish control in June next year.

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WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard

- a. Prison regime
- b. A Hallowe'en party game
- c. Part of a Bofors

- d. An avairy
- e. A region of South Africa
- f. An Arctic bird

- DEEPSIDE
- a. Chemical
- b. A rower's place in a galley
- c. Fizzy drink
- STRAMIN
- a. Donegal village
- b. Coarse sacking
- c. An ancient viol

- FEED-PAWL
- a. Prison regime
- b. A Hallowe'en party game
- c. Part of a Bofors

Answers on page 50

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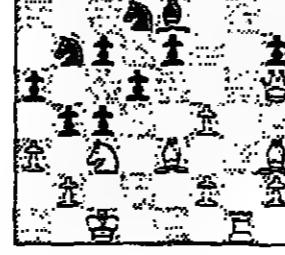
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Answers on page 50

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene

- White to play. This position is from the game Arencibia-Schlosser, Havana, 1907. White has gambited a rook to open lines against the black king. This turned out to be a good investment. Can you see why?

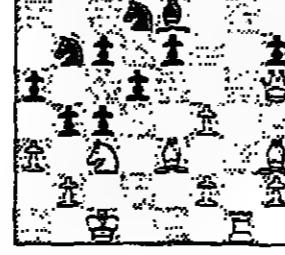


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Solution on page 50

RUGBY UNION: LEADING LION RETURNS TO NATIONAL DUTY

England hope to benefit as Bentley takes wing again

FROM DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT, IN SYDNEY

FEW players will have had so long an interval between one international cap and another as John Bentley when he plays for England against Australia here on Saturday. His only two previous appearances came in 1988, the second against Australia in Brisbane on May 29 that year. Nine years, 44 days and a rugby league career later, he will face them again and thus complete a quite remarkable year.

When Bentley returned to rugby union last season, his ambition was limited to making the transition from Halifax to the one code to Newcastle in the other. Then the British Isles picked him for the tour of South Africa, where his performances forced England to add him to their Australia-bound squad, culminating in his selection yesterday at right wing.

Bentley is relieved that of his core players from the five nations' championship, he has not lost more than Jason Leonard, Martin Johnson and Jeremy Guscott in injury, though those three have more than 130 caps between them. Even so, there are six changes from the side that started against Wales in March.

Much has changed since then. Matt Dawson omitted against Italy last November and not subsequently restored, has forced his way back past Austin Healey at scrum half; Nick Greenstock has the opportunity to confirm his elevation at centre against opponents of higher calibre than Argentina; and Tim Stimpson will take the stage as England's first-choice goal-kicker after achieving a success rate for the Lions of around 80 per cent.

All of which is music to Rowell's ears for a fixture for which Australia well beaten by New Zealand last Saturday.

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prouder than Bentley to have

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Alongside him will be 11

colleagues from the Lions,

including Tony Underwood,

who damaged a hip in Johannesburg last Saturday.

England are confident

that he will be fit.

England have acknowl-

edged the reality of selecting players who have been together for the past eight weeks, balancing that against the physical and mental demands that have been made of them.

Only three players — Phil de Glanville, the captain, Nick Greenstock and Darren Garforth — survive from the XV that lost 33-13 to Argentina nearly five weeks ago. "They want to do well for England, but the actuality is that, once the match starts, the venture of the last eight weeks will catch up with them," Rowell said.

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POLO

Calumet's weakness is exposed

CALUMET, put together by Henryk de Kwiatkowski, faced Laird, from the Beaumont Club, when the British Open championships for the Veuve Clicquot Gold Cup resumed at St Helens, Sussex, yesterday. Laird winning 14-14 (John Watson writes).

Calumet showed that they are not a well co-ordinated combination whereas Laird has grown together remarkably quickly for a newly-formed squad. Pivoted on Will Lucas they are a nicely balanced quartet.

Luke Tomlinson fills the No 1 slot with great dash while listening to an endless flow of instructions from his cousin, Lucas.

Andrew Hine, at back, was just as forceful in attack as in defence and contributed eight goals to his side's score.

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GOLF

Haeggman record shows he has not missed the train

By JOHN HOPKINS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT

TOM LEHMAN looked a picture of contentment, tan ned, relaxed and with a smile on his face. "How could you not be happy on a day like this?" he asked rhetorically. "This is a phenomenal course, the weather is wonderful and I played well. All in all it was an A-plus day."

In those three crisp sentences, Lehman summed up his first round, a 65, at the Gulfstream Loch Lomond World Invitational. He might, though, have been speaking on behalf of any number of colleagues who heaped praise on this beautifully-sited course that looked more ravishing than ever beneath clear sky and strong sunshine yesterday.

There had been an intention to complete the week without any reference to the bonny banks of Loch Lomond, but the banks were so bonny and the place looked so beguiling that it proved impossible to resist.

Lehman is two strokes behind Joakim Haeggman, who was awoken at 4.45am, arrived at the course at 5.40, began play at 7.10 and, 4½ hours later, signed for a score that was a course record yet included three bogeys, which came in the space of six holes on the way home.

It is not possible to play as well as this without each department of the game being in good order. Haeggman missed reaching only one green in the correct figures and then, when on the putting surfaces, he was deadly. Haeggman had 27 putts, which is fewer than in any round since May, and that made all the difference.

Loch Lomond is a stroke-maker's course. It is not possible to bludgeon your way around it. It rewards players who execute each stroke correctly. If they fail to do this, then they pay a price. This is

why there were so many bogeys, even among the low rounds. Lehman was one of few players to have only pars or better.

Even so, on a day without a breath of wind and when the flags were placed in what Colin Montgomerie described as very, very generous positions, the course was left without much with which to counter the players. Haeggman's 63 was exceptional, but, as Lehman pointed out: "There should be low scores today. The fairways are

in the tournaments they are winning."

Haeggman's problems began when he dislocated his left shoulder blade and cracked two ribs playing ice hockey in Sweden in 1994. Since then, he has occasionally needed pain-killing injections to allow him to practise as intensely as he likes and a little of the edge has vanished from his game. Some of that desire to be involved has died down, too.

At the mention of Haeggman, a smile appeared on the face of Faldo, who had a 67. "The great fisherman," Faldo joked. "He's disappeared to the rivers of the world."

"I am 28 this autumn and I feel I have a few years yet," Haeggman said. "I feel I haven't missed the train. It is still something to jump on to."

The only flaw in Haeggman's day was to be accused by Montgomerie of being in a slow group. "The first three groups are terribly important," Montgomerie said. "The first group was 4hr 16min. That is fine; that is inside the allotted 4hr 20min; but the second group — Haeggman, Gary Emerson and Joakim [Rask] — took 4hr 36min. To be 20 minutes behind the first group is too long. We have got to impose stroke penalties. If that happened to me, I would say 'Well done' to whoever polices the situation."

Time was when Haeggman seemed in the thick of everything. He won the Spanish Open in 1993, beating Ernie Els and Nick Faldo, became the first Swede to represent Europe in the Ryder Cup team and Bernard Gallacher thought that he would become a player of substance.

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CRICKET: SMITH'S BEST EFFORTS ARE IN VAIN AS HAMPSHIRE PAY FOR SPORTING APPROACH IN NATWEST TROPHY

Glamorgan grateful for Udal's generosity

By JACK BAILEY

SOUTHAMPTON (Glamorgan won toss; Glamorgan beat Hampshire by two wickets)

ONE moment of rare generosity cost Hampshire dearly yesterday. Had Adrian Shaw not been called back by Shaun Udal after he had been given run out with his score on five, Hampshire could well have been celebrating a relatively comfortable win. Instead, acting under strong pressure from Steve James, Shaw's partner at the time, Udal — who said afterwards: "I thought good sportsmanship should prevail" — did the decent thing. Sometimes sportsmanship pays a heavy price.

Shaw went on to figure large as Glamorgan stole home with two balls to spare. He and James shared a match-winning partnership of 76 in ten overs that took the Welsh county within a few runs of victory. Shaw was scored, while James won the man of the match award for his 69. It could so easily have gone to Robin Smith, of Hampshire, and, had the result been different, it surely would have. Smith's 119 was his seventh hundred in the competition, it was the mainstay of his team's effort and, in making it, he equalled the achievement of another Hampshire batsman — one Chris Smith, no less.

Not until the later stages of their innings, when Smith caught his second wind and Udal confirmed his status as a one-day batsman, did Hampshire threaten to set Glamorgan a daunting task. These two added most of the 86 runs put on during the last ten overs of Hampshire's innings. Glamorgan wilted like daffodils in the late spring, even after Smith was out, and Udal and Aymes, running like stags, kept up the pressure.

Before that, Smith was solid but not finding the gaps easily, especially against Croft, who has made a speciality of pinch-hitting this season, left almost before he had taken guard, but the next wicket did not fall until 128 runs had been scored from 27 overs. Dale's 71 from 95 balls had put Glamorgan in the hunt and an innings of similar tempo from Morris ensured that they stayed there.

Then Maynard chipped in and, finally, James, then Shaw, saw them home. Shaw's reprieve was a result of Udal not gathering a throw-in before breaking the wicket with Shaw out of his ground. On he went, hitting Renshaw for a flat six over extra cover, during an over that cost 15 vital runs and, although James and Thomas bit the dust, Shaw remained steadfast and productive to the end.

It was Thomas who had struck first. Hayden could plead bewilderment as the prime cause of his downfall for, when he came on for the day's ninth over, Thomas bowled wide on either side of the wicket with each of his first three balls. A bemused Hayden had, by then, forgotten the answer to the straight one and, half-forward, was leg-before.

James mixed the occasional excellent forcing stroke with a number of thick edges through the slip region and he was chasing against the bit when he tried to drive a ball that was not quite there, holing out comfortably at deep square leg — this immediately after Smith had sent up the hundred with his trademark, a crashing drive through the covers off the back foot.

Smith's century came from 135 balls. It included a long six over mid-wicket off Croft and ten fours, and he added a further four boundaries before he was finally caught at mid-wicket.

By the time he was at last out, Hampshire were in sight of the magical 300. Udal was in full command and saw to it that Hampshire's 302 was achieved.

Thanks to admirable, unhurried, yet forceful batting by Morris and Dale, Glamorgan made an excellent beginning to their quest for 303 runs to win. Croft, who has made a speciality of pinch-hitting this season, left almost before he had taken guard, but the next wicket did not fall until 128 runs had been scored from 27 overs. Dale's 71 from 95 balls had put Glamorgan in the hunt and an innings of similar tempo from Morris ensured that they stayed there.

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Smith strikes one of his trademark cuts on the way to 119 for Hampshire at Southampton yesterday

Sutcliffe's lone stand cannot deny Yorkshire

By RICHARD HOBSON

LEICESTER (Yorkshire won toss; Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by 128 runs)

GRACE Road witnessed some splendid cricket yesterday, but too much of it flowed from one side for the game to be competitive — not that Leicestershire's supine efforts will concern Yorkshire, whose ambitions of improving on last season, when they reached the semi-finals of the NatWest Trophy, appear well grounded.

When the counties had met on the same ground in the Axa Life League four days ago, Leicestershire totalled 298 for nine from 40 overs. The contest was fated. This time, chasing 311 in 60, they collapsed to 14 for three and only Sutcliffe among the top order emerged with any credit thereafter as Leicestershire were dismissed for 182 with 12.4 overs remaining.

Wells and Whitaker were beaten for pace by Gough before Maddy chopped on attempting to steer Silverwood to third man. Johnson scored equally low marks for artistic impression in top-edging a reverse sweep against Stump. Smith chipped to mid-wicket.

Sutcliffe, a tall left-hander born in Leeds and Mason added 87 in 15 overs before the latter lost his off stump to Hartley. In marrying style and aggression, Sutcliffe was approaching a second successive hundred in the competition when he yorked himself by moving out of the crease to Stump. He compiled 90 from 125 balls with most of his runs accrued in an atmosphere of impending defeat.

In contrast, three of Yorkshire's batsmen passed 50 and the innings included as many partnerships that could be described as substantial. Monox and McGrath overcame a testing new-ball spell from Mullally and Millns in posting 66 before McGrath pushed ineffectively at an outswinger from Parsons. Byan inside-edged on to his stumps and Lehmann drove a wide ball to cover.

By the time that Moton became Parsons's third victim, White was approaching his form of last Sunday, when he scored 148 from the same attack. This time, he finished unbeaten four short of a second century, having faced 102 balls. White duly received the man-of-the-match award from David Gower, though Parker must have pushed him a close second for a belligerent 69.

Adams and Malcolm in no mood for mercy

By JOHN THICKNESSE

DERBY (Northamptonshire won toss; Derby beat Northamptonshire by 144 runs)

HAMMERED by Chris Adams and Kim Barnett when they bowled and torn apart by Devon Malcolm when they batted, Northamptonshire were overwhelmed at Derby in the NatWest Trophy, second round yesterday. From the way that they played, they could have expected nothing better.

Impressive as Derbyshire looked, there is a good chance that they were flattered. The truth was that, until Pemberthy and Snape added 97 for the Northamptonshire seventh wicket, Derbyshire were offered no resistance.

Malcolm was made man of the match, taking five wickets in his first six overs and seven wickets overall for 35 runs. On many other days, though, the award would have gone to Adams, whose 101 emerged with any credit thereafter as Leicestershire were dismissed for 182 with 12.4 overs remaining.

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THE TIMES THURSDAY JULY 10 1997

A bit gloomy, but at least it's not a repeat

I have been distracted for most of this week by that great mystery of the skies: why is it that the pictures from Mars are of a better quality than the pictures from Channel 5? Compared with this conundrum, last night's viewing posed little in the way of a challenge.

Still, in a week when even the news often sounds like a repeat (new Ulster crisis, Aussies thrash England), we are fortunate to be able to unearth a couple of programmes that are not repeats, or repeats disguised as compilations, or repeats announced, most maddeningly of all, as "another chance to see..."

Not that the new material was very cheering, in fact it had a distinctly autumnal feel. The schedules seemed to be trying to get their fare into the misery index, what with a documentary about the late John Wayne, a documentary on sexual harassment in the

Royal Navy and a third documentary about a young man with relatively minor injuries who nonetheless died in hospital.

The third shall be first, for it was best, though with a major reservation. *QED* has long been established on BBC1 as a series that knows how to hold an audience without introducing gimmicks, so I was alarmed to discover that last night's show was to be a dramatised documentary, which cynics such as myself define as a documentary in which certain bits have been made up because nobody could find out what really happened.

I stand by this definition but will admit that *Cause of Death* (BBC1) was an excellent piece of work, not least because it was like real life: it had no neatly wrapped conclusion. The beginning and the middle were harrowing enough, as the father of the deceased young man set about proving that his 23-

year-old son had died through hospital negligence.

The case was based on a real one and because it is not over the names were changed. Tom George was outstanding as Ray Georges, the father who raided the medical textbooks in order to take on the medical establishment. George was, who will be remembered as Harry Naylor in *Between the Lines*, made a superb job of changing almost imperceptibly from a man wronged but important to a man wronged but able to summon the will and the expertise to take on the wrongdoers.

His ultimate vindication came not so much in court but in the words of an expert called to examine the hospital's treatment record: "If they'd left him where he fell and thrown a blanket over him he'd still be alive." If *QED*'s decision to dramatise a single story worked on one level, it did not convey the wider purpose. Drama always does best when it manifests itself through human ex-

REVIEW

Peter Barnard

was only part of the story, for *QED*'s underlying purpose was to highlight the growing concern over trauma death: some expert reports have suggested that up to a third of these deaths could be attributed if the treatment was better.

If *QED*'s decision to dramatise a single story worked on one level, it did not convey the wider purpose. Drama always does best when it manifests itself through human ex-

perience, but the straightforward documentary format is much better at conveying ideas and broad principles. There is undoubtedly a *QED* to be made out of trauma treatment, but this was not it.

John Wayne was the subject in *Reputations: The Unique American* (BBC2) and this was the documentary that could not wait. It would be old hat to Wayne addicts of course, whereas people who care less about Wayne than they do about, say, *Fergie's* next pair of shoes, would have found the revelations new but utterly inconsequential.

Me? I recall Wayne as an actor who made a few decent films and a lot of ordinary ones, while as a man I seem to recall that he was somewhere to the right of Ronald Reagan. *Reputations* confirmed these vague memories but offered little that was surprising. I enjoy *Reputations* when it revisits images and offers a new perspective,

but the Wayne programme merely took an "in the one hand, on the other hand" stance that made it little more than a biopic.

There were interesting moments, though. I had no idea that Maureen O'Hara, whom Wayne called "the greatest guy I ever knew", was still alive, much less as feisty as ever. And I discovered that Wayne's roles as the military hero had little connection with reality: he used several excuses to continue his acting career rather than sign up for the Second World War, including telling Uncle Sam that "I have the pants but I'm on location and don't have a typewriter". As Wayne might have said: aw shucks.

Heaven knows what Wayne might have made of women serving in the Armed Forces, but Lesley Morris could probably make an informed guess. She dreamt of being a Wren all

through her childhood and signed up, aged 17, only to suffer the nightmare of sexual harassment. Her story opened a new series of *The Day That Changed My Life* (BBC2) last night.

The day in question was February 23, 1995, when Lesley tried to kill herself. She had become one of the first women to serve at sea but her ship, *HMS Illustrious*, had crew members who seem to have been recruited from among the lower primates. Of course the Navy's reaction to the overdose was to decide there was something wrong with Lesley, so she was discharged. *The Service* as being "temperamentally unsuitable".

Lesley has started to rebuild a shattered personality and, in February this year, she won a sexual harassment case against the Royal Navy. She works in a factory now and, as she said, that is not much compared with watching the sun set at sea.

BBC1

6.00am Business Breakfast (19039)
7.00 BBC Breakfast News (T) (2297)
9.00 Breakfast News Extra (T) (55912)
9.20 Ready, Steady, Cook (198652)
9.45 Kilroy (631492)
10.30 Who'll Do the Pudding? (59497)
11.00 News (T) Regional News and Weather (714378)
11.05 Due South (543389)
11.50 Good Neighbours (222661)
12.00 News (T) Regional News and Weather (5614671)
12.05pm Call My Bluff (8471519)
12.35 Neighbours (T) (5056478)
1.00 One O'Clock News (T) (77774)
1.30 Regional News (4283174)
1.40 Columbo, Try and Catch Me (1977) A murder-mystery author draws on her vast knowledge of the criminal mind to write off her hated neighbour Peter Falk and Ruth Gordon etc (T) (4934681)
2.50 Hidden Treasures (T) (2722749)
3.00 International Golf Month on the second 18 holes of the Loch Lomond World Invitational. Continue on BBC2 (3010)
4.00 Popeye (7082942) 4.10 Dribbles (4581229) 4.35 Cartoon Critters (8103788) 5.00 Newround (1249838)
5.10 The Big List in series (4837749)
5.35 Neighbours (T) (5056478)
5.45 United Kingdom Street's budding entrepreneur Debbie uncovers her plan for the Come Shop (T) (T) (232348)
6.00 Six O'Clock News (T) (403)
6.30 Regional News (T) (555)
7.00 Watchdog: Value for Money Report on why British shoppers are paying over the odds for many goods, revealing that a luxury watch in London can cost £500 more than in New York (T) (3382)
7.30 EastEnders' Anna's unorthodox methods of dealing with trouble land her in hot water, while Peggy and Gran find themselves in a spot of bother of their own (T) (859)
8.00 Crime Beat: Mystery League reports on steps being taken by the police to tackle burglary - the crime the public worries about the most. List: In series (T) (2500)
8.30 Airport A plane crash-lands at Heathrow after its Undercarriage becomes stuck and a journalist seizes the opportunity to sniff out a story (T) (5497)
9.00 Nine O'Clock News (T) (1228)
9.30 One Foot in the Grave Relations between Victor and Margaret become strained as she is plagued by nightmares about killing her husband (T) (T) (80855)
10.00 Stairway Jones (T) (41478)
10.30 The Last Governor Jonathan Dimbleby continues his chronicle of the final governor's tenancy in Hong Kong (T) (335228)
10.35 The River Rat (1984). Drama, starring Tommy Lee Jones, Merle Plumpton and Brian Dennehy. An ex-con is caught up in a web of danger and intrigue when he returns home to his independent young daughter after spending 13 years in prison for a crime he didn't commit. Directed by Tom Rickman (51474923), 1.00am Weather (3165696)

VideoPlus+ and the Video PlusCodes: The numbers next to each TV programme listing are Video PlusCodes for video recorders, instead of the VideoPlus+ broadcast. Tap in the Video PlusCode for the programme you wish to record. VideoPlus+ ("PlusCode") and Video Programme are trademarks of Gemstar Development Ltd.

BBC2

6.00am Open University: Easing the Pain (7126300) 6.25 A Fish and Bird's Eye View (7112107) 6.50 Seasonal Affective Disorder (5409681) 6.50 See Hear Broadcast News (T) (6161316)
7.30 Children's BBC: The Moonmen (T) (7280774) 7.55 Bright Sparks (T) (605126) 8.20 Charlie Chalk (T) (6736107) 8.35 The Record (2568836)
9.00 Cartoon (561720) 9.10 The Phil Silvers Show (T) (1951010) 9.35 Great Mysteries and Myths of the 20th Century (2383652) 10.00 Children's BBC: Telebabies (56587) 10.30 The Session (T) (57039)
11.00 International Golf: The Loch Lomond World Invitational (87497)
12.30pm Working Lunch (46811) 1.00 Joshua Jones (T) (2333519) 1.10 Off the Beaten Track (2760237) 1.40 Blockbusters (5930352)
2.05 International: Golf: Further action from Loch Lomond (5943107)
3.00 News (T) (1176010) 3.08 Westminster (T) (6104774) 3.45 News (T) (5251300)
4.00 International: Golf: The closing stages of round two (5946)
5.00 Star Trek: Deep Space Nine (T) (598958)
6.45 United Kingdom Three Asian brothers with a rare blood disease (T) (118300)
7.05 United Kingdom: A man dreams of hosting a massive party in Glasgow (T) (166478)
7.30 How Buildings Learn New series looking at how buildings have changed since they were constructed (T) (381)
Nick Nairn's flaming cutlets (8.00pm)



Nick Nairn's flaming cutlets (8.00pm)

HTV

6.00am GMTV (7572872)
8.25 Win, Lose or Draw (T) (1967671)
9.55 Regional news (T) and weather (6810328)
10.00 The Time, the Place (89213)
10.25 This Morning (T) (94157720)
12.20pm Regional news (T) and weather (6810255)
12.30 ITN News (T) and weather (8145403)
12.55 Shortland Street (8050294)
1.25 Home and Away Frances encounters a crazed mobster who forces her off the road (T) (37762039)
1.50 It's a Vet's Life (T) (59647942)
2.00 Message from Nam (3/3) (T) (5940010)
3.20 News (T) (1182300) 3.25 Regional news (T) and weather (1182671)
3.30 Potamus (T) (4562045) 3.40 Witzards (T) (7190788) 3.50 Rupert (6375038) 4.18 Transylvanian Pet Shop (T) (4402768) 4.40 Matt's Million (T) (6611300)
5.10 A Country Practice (1986403)
5.40 ITN News (T) and weather (593229)
6.00 Home and Away (T) (513464)
6.25 HTV Weather (9410107)
7.00 The West Tonight (923)
7.30 3-D Julia Somerville introduces a report on the lack of female drivers in the world of Formula One motor racing (T) (107)
8.00 The Bill: Meadow and Lines are convinced that an arson attack on a beauty salon was part of an insurance scam on the part of the owner. With Simon Rouse and Lorraine Dean (T) (4988)
9.30 D-Julia Somerville introduces a report on the lack of female drivers in the world of Formula One motor racing (T) (107)
8.00 The Bill: Meadow and Lines are convinced that an arson attack on a beauty salon was part of an insurance scam on the part of the owner. With Simon Rouse and Lorraine Dean (T) (4988)



McDonald with contraband (8.30pm)

CENTRAL

As HTV West except:
12.55pm-1.25 A Country Practice (8050294)
5.10-5.40 Shortland Street (1986403)
6.25 Central News (145245)
10.40 Film: Breaking the Silence (57398126)
12.40pm Funny Business (5422695)
1.15 Rockmania (452503)
2.15 Ed's Night Party (72934)
2.45 The Loop (2125-E3)
3.10 Late and Loud (1973817)
4.10 Central Jobfinder '97 (6112278)
WESTCOUNTRY
As HTV West except:
12.55pm Home and Away (6001980)
1.20-1.25 Emmerdale (75701346)
5.10-5.40 Home and Away (1966403)
6.00-7.00 Westcountry Live (70478)
10.30 Westcountry News (792013)
10.45 Overdrive (713923)
12.10am Weekly World News (3684792)
MERIDIAN
As HTV West except:
5.10pm-5.40 Home and Away (1986403)
6.00 Meridian Tonight (671)
6.30-7.00 Grass Roots (923)
10.30 Meridian News and Weather (790213)
10.45 Film: Living a Lie (6137949)
5.00am Freescreen (85237)
ANGlia
As HTV West except:
12.55-1.25 A Country Practice (8050294)
5.10-5.40 Shortland Street (1986403)
6.25 Anglia News (145045)
10.40 The Magic and Mystery Show (380165)
11.10 Waterline (237774)
11.40 New York News (173132)
S4C
Starts: 6.00am Sesame Street (14279)
7.00 The Big Breakfast (56045)
9.00 Bewitched (46293)
9.30 The Monroes (1669478)
10.25 Plain Sailing (6972652)
11.25 Animation (3655107)
11.30 Springhill (6132)
12.00 House to House (39687)
12.30pm Rich Lake (62229)
1.00 Slot Mulinix (25246039)
1.15 Wic Cwpan (68578107)
1.25 Australia Wild (78951869)
1.35 Racing from Newmarket (42556749)
4.00 Fifteen-to-One (836)
4.30 Absolutely Animals (720)
5.00 Pomp (1504385)
5.20 Gogs (7891720)
5.30 Countdown (300)
6.00 Newyddion (688585)
6.05 Heno (148132)
6.35 Jac y Bocs (957497)
7.00 Pobol y Cwm (258403)
7.20 Sgrin Ti Symlad (443300)
8.00 Liangolen '97 (2300)
8.30 Newyddion (8107)
9.00 The Jewel in the Crown (1981)
10.00 Tour de France (30316)
5.00 Garden Calendar (69237)
5.30 News (T) (728282)
12.30am Riding the Tiger (32492)
Danny McNamee (9.00pm)

CHANNEL 4

6.00am Sesame Street (T) (14279)
7.00 The Big Breakfast (56045)
9.00 Bewitched (46293)
9.30 The Monroes (1669478)
10.25 Plain Sailing (6972652)
11.25 Secrets of the Moon (4/6) (T) (4528200)
12.00 House to House Political magazine (33687) 12.30pm Caroline and Richard's Mom (T) (19730120) 1.25 Australia Wild (T) (78951869)
1.35 Racing from Newmarket The 2.05, 2.35, 3.05 and 3.40 races (42556749)
4.00 Fifteen-to-One presented by William G. Stewart (T) (836)
4.30 Countdown Words and numbers game (T) (8197107)
4.55 Ricki Lake The guest is Rachel, the first woman to become a member of the Grand Council of the Ku Klux Klan (T) (7113590)
5.30 Pet Rescue A dog suffering from kennel madness (T) (T) (800)
6.00 Tour de France The 26km stage from Chalon-sur-Saône to La Châtre (213)
6.30 Hollyoaks Team soap (T) (565)
7.00 Channel 4 News (T) includes headlines and weather at 7.30 (B12924)
7.30 Chester Mystery Plays (T) (940132)
8.00 Killer Bees A documentary about a strain of bee that has caused havoc in the Arizona town of Apache Junction (T) (T) (4045)
ANGlia
As HTV West except:
12.55-1.25 A Country Practice (8050294)
5.10-5.40 Shortland Street (1986403)
6.25 Anglia News (145045)
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5.00 Garden Calendar (69237)
5.30 News (T) (728282)
12.30am Riding the Tiger (32492)
Danny McNamee (9.00pm)

CHANNEL 5

CHANNEL 5 ON SATELLITE
Channel 5 is now broadcasting on transponder No 63 on the Astra Satellite. Viewers with a Videocrypt decoder will be able to receive the channel free of charge. Frequencies for transponder No 63 are picture: 10.92075 GHz; sound: 7.021-2.00 MHz
6.00am 5 News Early (9521652)
7.30 Hawakaze (7364029) 8.00 Adventures of the Bush Patrol (7254336) 8.30 WideWorld (8/10) (7253107)
9.00 Expresso Consumer magazine (3554597) 10.00 Exclusive (T) (9523107)
10.30 Instant Gardens (T) (2056671)
11.00 Lazee (6028687) 11.10 Double Espresso (1973046)
12.00 The Bold and the Beautiful (T) (7257923) 12.30pm Family Affairs (T) (4821381)
12.30pm



ATHLETICS 45

Fraser seeks
to step out
of shadows

SPORT

THURSDAY JULY 10 1997

GOLF 47

Haeggman makes
the most of
early start



16

Tyson hit by indefinite ban from ring

FROM SRIKUMAR SEN
BOXING CORRESPONDENT
IN LAS VEGAS

MIKE TYSON was yesterday banned from boxing for an indefinite period for biting the ears of Evander Holyfield in their world heavyweight title bout at the end of last month. He was also fined \$3 million (about £1.85 million), 10 per cent of his purse of \$30 million, and ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings. It was the maximum penalty available to the Nevada State Athletic Commission.

Tyson's licence to box in the state of Nevada has been revoked, making the ban indefinite, but he can reapply for a licence after one year, and every year thereafter. The commission would decide

whether or not he should be given one. By federal law, its decisions are binding on every other state.

It is unlikely that Tyson would try to get round this by boxing abroad because he has already said that he would accept whatever punishment the commission handed down. Tyson was not at the City Hall, which stands opposite a downtown casino called Lady Luck, to hear the verdict for himself. He was represented by two lawyers, Oscar Goodman and Eckley Keach.

The five-man commission took just one hour to reach its decision. The penalty was passed unanimously. While Dr Elias Ghanem, the commission chairman, said that Tyson was within his rights not to attend the meeting, it was

quite clear that some on the panel were disappointed by his non-attendance. One commissioner, Luther Mack, a businessman from Reno, said before the meeting: "It is very important that he should attend. It shows a bit of humility. I would like to hear from him to say to us in our own words what happened. We saw what happened. We don't know why. He got a prepared letter and apologised. He hasn't apologised before the commission, which does business with him month after month and year after year."

Before putting his deposition before the commission, Goodman explained that Tyson had not attended under advice from him. "There was no need for him to be here," Goodman said. "He meant

what he said to the world. He apologised for snapping and has thrown himself at the mercy of the commission. All he could say was 'I'm sorry'. How many times can he say, 'Sorry, sorry, sorry'?" Mr Tyson had an exemplary ring record for 13 years. After every fight, he went to his opponent and shook his hand and remained a gentleman. People are entitled to make a mistake."

Jim Thomas, Holyfield's attorney, said that Holyfield had forgiven Tyson. Holyfield, told of the commission's verdict in South Africa, said that he had no comment to make. Whether Tyson returns to boxing will depend on how he handles his expulsion from the sport. While three years in prison failed to help him to break his

lifelong habit of resorting to violence and thuggery to get his way, this time an absence from the ring could be to his advantage. While many believe that, without the discipline of daily training, he could be exposed to the destructive forces that he has not been able to control before, there are those who believe that the ban could help him to become a better man. Yet almost everyone who wants Tyson to come back to boxing believes that his psychological problems will not improve until he makes some difficult decisions.

If he wants to box again, he will have to remove the street influences that surround him, and encourage him to rail at the world and engage in violent acts; men such as "Crocodile", whose job is to abuse

Tyson's opponents, and use threatening behaviour against anyone who disagrees with him, or wants him to give his vocal chords a rest. There is an indication of a change of attitude in Tyson. He has asked John Horne, one of his managers, to stop abusing Holyfield. There are rumours that he will not use Horne or Rory Holloway, his other manager, as his advisers any more, but will rely on his wife, Monica, who is a doctor. She is believed to have influenced him to seek medical advice. A break from the rap world of his hangers-on, followed by a deeper involvement with his family and three daughters, Gina, Milsey, and Rayna, could "help the process of healing", as Tyson's admirer, Jesse Jackson, puts it.

Dino Duva, the head of Main Events, the promotion group in competition with Don King, Tyson's promoter, believes that Tyson can become "a solid citizen" if he goes about it in the right way. "He must get rid of all that rubbish around him," Duva said, "or he'll end up going to jail or end up dead. He's got to get rid of the gangsters who just hang around and give him a worse image. He's got almost to start a new life."

Duva believes that boxing can survive without Tyson. Indeed, he felt that the heavyweight division could make a fresh start. "You've got three champions," he said, "and all the heavyweight contenders will fight to unify the title. Once the title is unified, Mike can come back and become the undisputed champion again if he wants to."

Greenfield lifts Sussex to seventh heaven

By IVO TENNANT

HOVE (Lancashire won toss);
Sussex beat Lancashire by
seven wickets.

IF ANY county has been in need of a significant victory this season, it is Sussex. That they had needed 284 runs to beat Lancashire, the NatWest Trophy holders, and did so by the margin of seven wickets made this a triumph to relish.

This was only the sixth time that they have won a match in any form of the game and they did so, in the end, with some nonchalance. "After the man-

went cheaply, he and Mark Newell kept up with the asking rate without recourse to slogging. They were particularly severe on Yates, the off-spinner, whose ten overs went for 73. Sussex were fortuitous in that they had the better of the conditions, but Greenfield, the first cricketer to be taken on as a YTS trainee, batted as he can seldom have batted before, hitting 12 fours in an innings that lasted 173 balls.

From the last 20 overs, 105 were needed. Newell promptly reached his half-century with a straight six off Yates, who was driven and pulled with impunity. Greenfield eventually was bowled by Watkinson, unable to adjust his shot as he went down the pitch, but Lenham, too, batted with much the same ease.

As for Lancashire, there will be some ructions, if not recriminations. They were without Wasim Akram and Fairbrother, and Chapple had a stomach muscle injury, but still should have had the necessary strength in depth to beat a side so short of self-belief as Sussex are at the moment. In spite of a partnership of 177 between Crawley, who made an unbeaten 113 that included 11 fours, and Austin, there were still 21 balls remaining when victory was achieved.

It was somewhat surprising that Lancashire opted bat. Bedser met Keith Miller for the first time on this ground 55 years ago and, even though they did not start then until the more congenial time of 11.30, there was always something in the pitch or in the air. So there was yesterday in terms of bounce and movement.

Lancashire lost their first four wickets for 38, including that of the England captain, Michael Atherton, who evidently finds this kind of cricket increasingly onerous in the wake of a Test match. He, like Gallian, was caught at first slip in the opening overs and without moving his feet. Lloyd was bowled by Robinson shouldering arms and Flintoff too, was taken in the slips.

Drakes edged one that lifted off a length from Drakes.

Drakes is not likely to remain with Sussex when his contract expires at the end of this season. Pigott has been seeking advice from Tony Greig, the county's former

captain, as to a replacement. He bowled well enough here, although when he returned for a second spell, he could not remove Crawley or Austin.

Sussex did not field especially well. They twice dropped

Watkinson, who made 36,

Total (8 wkt, 60 overs) 283

Wk 1: Hedges, G, Yates, P., Martin and C. Chapple did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1st-21-21; 2nd-21-21; 3rd-21-21; 4th-21-21; 5th-21-21; 6th-21-21; 7th-21-21; 8th-21-21

BATMING: Drakes 12-25-2; Kirtley 12-1-1; 11-1-1; 12-1-1; 13-1-1; 14-1-1; 15-1-1; 16-1-1; 17-1-1; 18-1-1; 19-1-1; 20-1-1; 21-1-1; 22-1-1; 23-1-1; 24-1-1; 25-1-1

Man of the match - Greenfield

SCOREROAD FROM HOVE

LANCASHIRE

M A Atherton c Greenfield b Drakes

J E R Gibson c Greenfield b Drakes

C W J Leach b Drakes

A Finch c Athrey b Drakes

M Watkinson c Athrey b Drakes

D Lenham c Athrey b Drakes

D Drakes c Athrey b Drakes

E Lloyd c Athrey b Drakes

G Chapple c Athrey b Drakes

N J Lester c Athrey b Drakes

N J Lester not out

Extras (b 5, lb 10, nb 4)

Total (3 wkt, 58.3 overs) 283

K Newell *P Moore, V C Drakes, A Khan, M A Robinson and R Norton did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1st-10-10-10; 2nd-10-10-10; 3rd-10-10-10; 4th-10-10-10; 5th-10-10-10; 6th-10-10-10; 7th-10-10-10; 8th-10-10-10

BATMING: Drakes 12-25-2; Kirtley 12-1-1; 11-1-1; 12-1-1; 13-1-1; 14-1-1; 15-1-1; 16-1-1; 17-1-1; 18-1-1; 19-1-1; 20-1-1; 21-1-1; 22-1-1; 23-1-1; 24-1-1; 25-1-1

Man of the match - Greenfield

SUSSEX

K Greenfield b Watkinson

C W J Athrey b Austin

G Chapple c Athrey b Austin

M Watkinson c Athrey b Austin

D Lenham c Athrey b Austin

N J Lester not out

Extras (b 5, lb 10, nb 4)

Total (3 wkt, 58.3 overs) 283

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BATMING: Drakes 12-25-2; Kirtley 12-1-1; 11-1-1; 12-1-1; 13-1-1; 14-1-1; 15-1-1; 16-1-1; 17-1-1; 18-1-1; 19-1-1; 20-1-1; 21-1-1; 22-1-1; 23-1-1; 24-1-1; 25-1-1

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Man of the match - Greenfield

SUSSEX

K Greenfield b Watkinson

C W J Athrey b Austin

G Chapple c Athrey b Austin

M Watkinson c Athrey b Austin

D Lenham c Athrey b Austin

N J Lester not out

Extras (b 5, lb 10, nb 4)

Total (3 wkt, 58.3 overs) 283

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BATMING: Drakes 12-25-2; Kirtley 12-1-1; 11-1-1; 12-1-1; 13-1-1; 14-1-1; 15-1-1; 16-1-1; 17-1-1; 18-1-1; 19-1-1; 20-1-1; 21-1-1; 22-1-1; 23-1-1; 24-1-1; 25-1-1

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D Lenham c Athrey b Drakes

D Drakes c Athrey b Drakes

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N J Lester c Athrey b Drakes

N J Lester not out

<p

Ban hunting now.

Surprised? You shouldn't be. Seven out of ten people (71%) throughout the country want hunting with hounds abolished according to a new MORI poll released today.

68% of rural people believe that those who want to hunt should only take part in drag hunting where no animal is killed.

72% of rural people believe the interests of hunted animals should come ahead of the interests of those who wish to hunt with dogs.

57% of rural people do not believe that hunting with hounds is necessary to control the numbers of animals such as foxes.

73% of rural people support a ban on deer hunting. So much for urban arrogance.



'Old bag' diplomacy raises wrath of Austrian MPs

FROM ROGER BOYES
IN VIENNA

THE Austrian Foreign Minister, Wolfgang Schüssel, faces a no-confidence motion after reports that he has been shooting from the lip.

He is said to have described Hans Tietmeyer, the President of the Bundesbank, as a "real pig". Edith Cresson, the European Commissioner, as an "old bag" and Goran Persson, the Swedish Prime Minister, as a "dunce".

The Austrian Opposition forced the issue of Herr Schüssel's undiplomatic vocabulary onto the agenda and staged an 80-minute parliamentary debate on the subject on Tuesday. It is now pressing for a formal vote of no confidence, which will probably be held tomorrow.

"When the credibility of a Foreign Minister at home is so badly damaged, that has an impact abroad too," said Heidi Schmidt, the leader of the opposition Liberal Forum.

Herr Schüssel, who is also



Herr Schüssel has labelled Madeleine Albright, right, "an old Bette Davis"

Deputy Chancellor of Austria, is alleged to have made the comments about Herr Tietmeyer to reporters on the fringes of the Amsterdam summit. The minister denies this, but he did not inspire trust by flying to Frankfurt last week to clarify the comments "man to man" with the Bundesbank chief. A bemused Herr Tietmeyer gave lukewarm support to the Austrian, declaring after the conversa-

tion that "misreporting was evidently to blame". The German press has been debating the difference between being a "real pig" and a "false pig". An opinion poll published in *Der Standard* newspaper yesterday showed that 45 per cent of Austrians do not believe Herr Schüssel's denial and only 34 per cent were prepared to trust him.

The *Salzburger Nachrichten* publicly dubbed the

have translated badly on the public stage.

His description of Madeleine Albright, the US Secretary of State, as an "old Bette Davis" has done little to improve US-Austrian relations. The branding of Madame Cresson, a former French Prime Minister, raised some sniggering approval in Brussels, but to the Austrians the comments stirred the suspicion that Herr Schüssel is a featherweight in European politics.

The minister's insults are not confined to his allies. President Lukashenko of Belarus has been written off as a hooligan dictator and a visiting African foreign minister was described as a "bare-footer".

Werner Weizig, the president of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, who has made a linguistic study of German insults, believes that "intellectuals consider themselves to be particularly interesting or progressive when they express themselves in crude language".

British tourists face summer of bombs in Spain

FROM GILES TREMLETT IN MADRID

SPANISH coastal resorts face a summer of bomb attacks after three explosions yesterday at Costa Brava beaches marked the start of the annual campaign by Eta, the Basque separatist group. British tourists were among 1,000 people moved off the beaches at Lloret de Mar.

Police and fire officers scoured the beaches for bombs after a telephone warning to a local newspaper. The caller had claimed to be from Eta.

Two small bombs eventually went off on a hillside near the beach and in a waste paper basket beside a shop.

Police later exploded a third one that had been planted on the railway track at nearby Maigrat de Mar. The third bomb had been spotted by a railway employee. No warning had been given. Rail services along the Costa Brava were suspended for most of the day.

British families were also among about 1,000 tourists who were moved out of the Hotel Guinart in Lloret de Mar after a bomb threat, but nothing was found.

A government spokesman said: "This looks like the beginning of Eta's summer campaign against tourism."

Security officials immediately announced a tightening of security in northeastern Spain.

Eta carries out a bombing campaign against tourism, one of Spain's biggest industries, almost every year.

Last year the group exploded more than a dozen bombs at resorts around the Mediterranean and in cities such as Granada, which attract large numbers of tourists.

Twenty-four Britons were among the 35 people injured in last year's worst attack when a bomb exploded at Reus airport in July.

Two inmates were killed in a separate incident in Alashir jail in western Turkey, the Anatolian news agency said. The men were fatally stabbed by three prisoners who used home-made knives to take guards hostage.

Prisoners in Turkey are held in large, overcrowded dormitories. Metris, a former military prison, holds 1,200 people despite being built for 700.

Seven die in Turkish jail riots

FROM REUTER
IN ISTANBUL

BATON-WIELDING police yesterday quelled a riot at an Istanbul prison in which five people were killed, while two inmates died in a disturbance at a jail in western Turkey.

The Justice Minister, Oktan Sungurlu, said the deaths of the prisoners in Metris jail, Istanbul, were due to inhaling smoke as they set light to mattresses during the disturbances in reaction to the stabbing of an inmate on Monday.

Two inmates were killed in a separate incident in Alashir jail in western Turkey, the Anatolian news agency said. The men were fatally stabbed by three prisoners who used home-made knives to take guards hostage.

Prisoners in Turkey are held in large, overcrowded dormitories. Metris, a former military prison, holds 1,200 people despite being built for 700.



Denny Méndez qualified for the contest by gaining Italian citizenship through her stepfather. Organisers say "racists" have forced them to change the rules

Race row unveils ugly side of Italy's beauty contest

FROM RICHARD OWEN
IN ROME

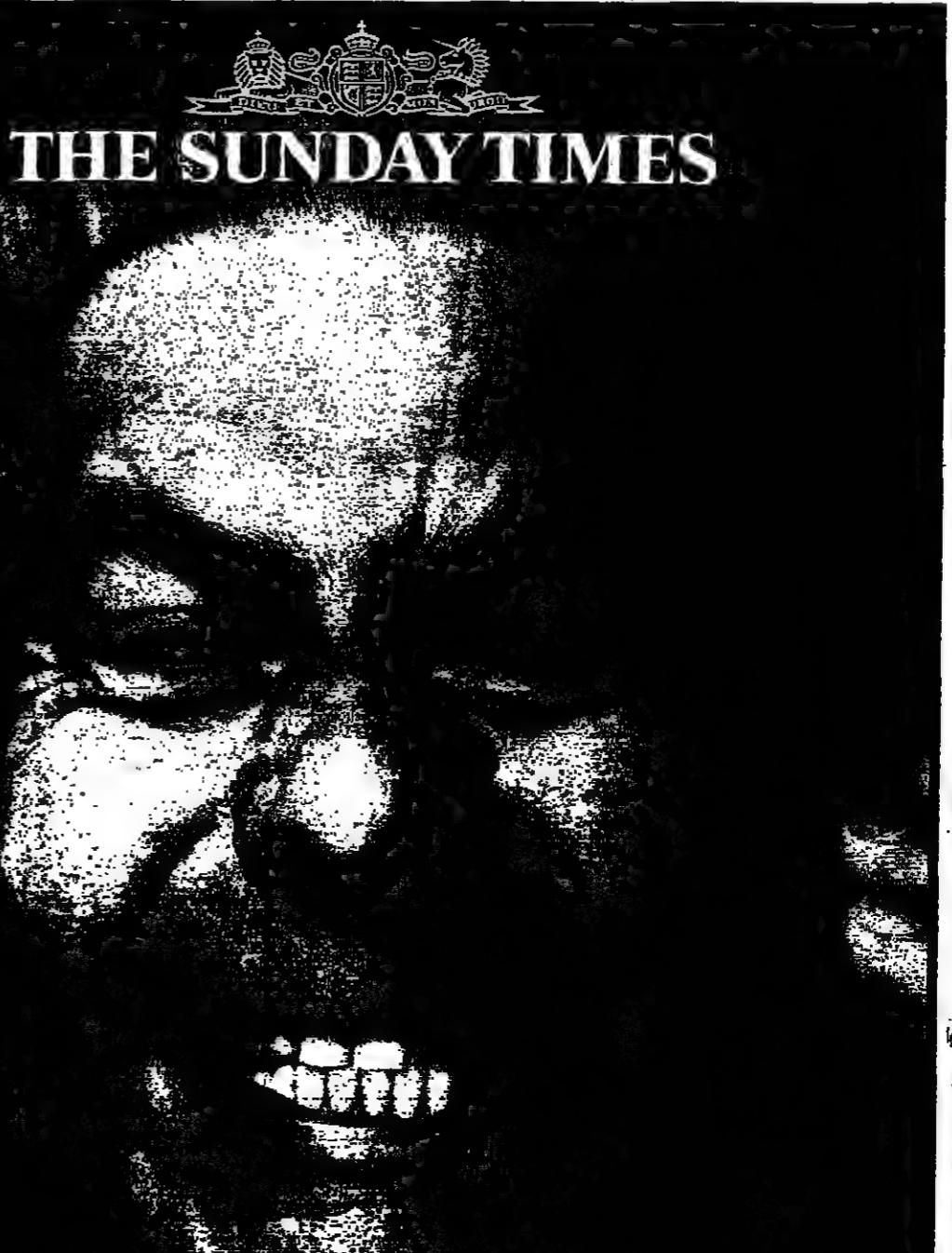
ORGANISERS of the Miss Italy beauty contest were yesterday accused of racism after changing the contest's rules to ensure that a "native Italian" wins this year.

The rule change follows controversy over last year's

contest, which was won by Denny Méndez, 19, a black girl born in the Dominican Republic. *Corriere della Sera* reported. She has since become a popular figure.

But Enzo Mirigliani, the impresario who runs the contest, said the "politics" over Signora Méndez's colour had brought the event into

disrepute, with "racists" demanding a "typically Mediterranean" winner. She qualified as a contestant because, although she was born outside Italy, her mother later married an Italian and they acquired his citizenship. Under the new rules, contestants must have at least one "native-born" Italian parent.



GIMME THE MONEY!

The shark who puts the bite on football.
This weekend in the Magazine

THE SUNDAY TIMES IS THE SUNDAY PAPERS

join us

parents and
Nairobi

and
Africa

4000
ATC

Moi unleashes police invasion of campus

Whips, batons and gas used to prevent Nairobi protest

FROM SAM KILEV IN NAIROBI

CHOKING with teargas, F.W. Kenyauji almost made it through a gauntlet of whips, clubs and kicks before being poleaxed by a policeman who was laughing.

As the cry of "Ual" (kill) left the officer's lips, the third-year art student crashed to his side and immediately went into a seizure. His head nodded unconvincingly into the tarmac, foam poured from his mouth as the police turned their attention to thrashing other students teargassed out of their halls of residence.

Ordered by President Moi to prevent a threatened march on State House, where he was holding a summit with the Presidents of Sudan and Eritrea and the Ethiopian Prime Minister, the police relished their work.

With battle cries, they swarmed through Nairobi University campus yesterday, beating students and dogs indiscriminately. Tear-

Students were driven out as if they were game in a hunt

gas from the assault drifted onto the terrace of the Norfolk hotel, where tourists waited for buses to Kenya's game parks, as police broke up a non-violent demonstration calling for the right to free assembly in Kenya and a day of mourning for students killed by police earlier in the week. This week's toll had climbed to 14 with the deaths of four students from beatings by police during Monday's demonstration.

An official at the Aga Khan Hospital in Nairobi yesterday described Mr Kenyauji's chances of not being the fifth to die as "so so" after he was admitted in a coma. His back has been badly bruised by the thrashings he had suffered after packing his belongings in university digs on State House Avenue, close to the official residence of President Moi. But the real damage



Kenyan police yesterday confront university students protesting at the death of four friends in Monday's demonstrations

was done by a single blow to the back of his head which drove a square inch of skull into his brain.

When bystanders appealed to the police to help them to carry him to a clinic near by, officers sniggered.

"Help what?" they asked in Swahili as they jogged along a blood-splattered road after more victims.

When Mr Kenyauji was carried into a university clinic, a doctor took one look at him and con-

demned Mr Moi's security forces as "animals", shouting: "They [the students] were given no time to leave. They were driven out of the residences as if they were game in a hunt."

The attacks on demonstrators calling for political reforms have left scores in hospital. Most notable among them was the Rev Timothy Njoroge, the Nairobi Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of East

Africa, who was bludgeoned to his knees. Yesterday he was taken off the critical list in Nairobi hospital, where he lay with his head bandaged and one arm in plaster. Others were less fortunate.

A female design student was shot at point-blank range in the stomach while sitting at her desk in an examination room. She was in a critical condition yesterday.

President Moi, 73, ordered all Nairobi University campuses closed yesterday and sent his men in to clear out the students, so dispersing a hothed of discontent that had become a focus of international outrage after Monday's killings.

In sending the students home he may have removed the "storm troopers" of the Opposition. But after condemnation for his actions from Tony Lloyd, Britain's Minister for African affairs, the US State Department and human rights groups, leaders of the Opposition said that they had won the battle for Nairobi University.

■ TV chiefs suspended: Kenyan television station KTN yesterday suspended two senior officials responsible for news broadcasts. No reason was given for the action against Vitalis Musebe, the editor-in-chief, and Isayah Kabira, his deputy, but the station had shown graphic footage of police officers beating political protesters on Monday. (AFP)

Summit fiasco for an absolute ruler who never learnt to live with dissent

BY SAM KILEV

PRESIDENT MOI'S attempt to play the elder statesman of Central and East Africa fell flat at a summit of regional heads of government as students were teargassed and beaten a few hundred yards from the summit venue yesterday.

With the embarrassing end to the summit aimed at ending conflicts in Somalia and Sudan, Mr Moi found himself alienated from his own people and humiliated in front of his peers.

His style has been no less violent than that of Mobutu Sese Seko, former Zaire's ruler. His skill has been in taking one step forward on the road to reform, and then inching back into the role of Kenya's absolute ruler.

Representing minority tribes as Vice-President under Jomo Kenyatta, a member of

the Kikuyu (the largest and richest ethnic group), Mr Moi took power on the death of his predecessor in 1979. Since then his schizophrenic behaviour has persistently wrongfooted foreign donors who have been anxious to press the former British colony into reforms without wrecking its economy.

But Mr Moi has recently inflamed the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund over his refusal to prosecute political allies involved in the massive Goldenberg fraud, which cost the Government £300 million. The bodies last week froze \$36 million (£21 million) in protest.

A reluctant "convert" to multi-party democracy, Mr Moi, 73, bowed to pressure to hold multi-party elections in

1992. Not happy to enjoy splits in the Opposition which would have ensured him victory, he rigged the polls and houghed off his opponents. In the last quarter of that year Kenya's money supply exploded by 40 per cent.

Having won the 1992 elections, he said political pluralism would lead to tribal conflict. He then set about ensuring his predictions would come true by unleashing members of his Kalenjin tribe and their allies, the Massai, on Kikuyu farmers in fertile volcanic highlands of the Rift Valley. He drove more than 300,000 people into refugee camps.

Little accurate information on Mr Moi's murky finances is available. But investigations by *The Times* have identified one close associate

who runs a portfolio of \$600 million for the President. Other sources said that this was one of three major portfolios.

To maintain some international credibility, Mr Moi has freed the local press and given Kenya's central bank limited autonomy. But he continues to refuse to allow opposition MPs to address political rallies in the run-up to elections this year.

It is this refusal which has brought demonstrators onto streets over the past two months.

Kenya's sad irony is that the Opposition is so divided that he would easily win elections even if he bowed to demands for reform.

But Mr Moi, who carries an ivory and silver club like a sceptre in public, cannot cope with the idea of public dissent. He sees himself as an absolute ruler, perhaps one of Africa's last.

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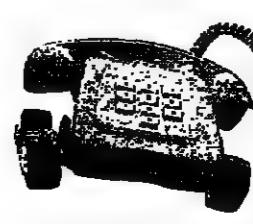
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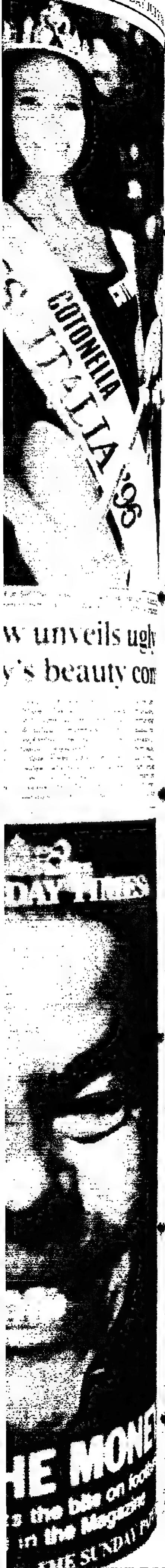
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President's church ally in marital row

Wife sets fire to home that preacher shared with other woman

FROM TOM RHODES
IN WASHINGTON

THE HEAD of America's biggest black church was yesterday at the centre of adultery allegations after his wife was arrested for setting fire to a Florida mansion owned by him and another woman.

Deborah Lyons, wife of the Rev Henry Lyons, president of the National Baptist Convention and a personal friend of President Clinton, has admitted setting fire to the \$700,000 (£416,000) waterfront home in Tampa Bay. The blaze caused \$30,000 damage.

Although she denied yesterday that her husband had been engaged in an affair with Bernice Edwards, the joint owner of the house, the local sheriff's department said Mrs Lyons had told police she had set fire to the property after "coming to realise that her husband was sharing the home with another woman".

Mrs Lyons, 49, who has been released on bail, faces arson and burglary charges.

She had earlier admitted to police that she smashed lamps, ripped the stuffing out of cushions and upholstered furniture before starting sev-



Deborah Lyons, left, and the Rev Henry Lyons, above. Mrs Lyons set fire to the house, below, after finding her husband co-owned it with another woman



eral fires when she discovered some of her husband's clothing in the house.

On the way home, the police department said, Mrs Lyons smashed her black Mercedes into a palm tree near the family home in St Petersburg, Florida. She was alleged only recently to have found a March 1996 deed for the Tampa Bay house in her husband's briefcase which showed that he and Ms Edwards were the co-owners.

Despite her earlier comments, Mrs Lyons claimed

yesterday there had been a misunderstanding and said she had in fact known about the other property for some time, that it was used as a guest house and that Ms Edwards was merely her husband's business partner.

"My husband has always been very above-board with me," she said. "I have no reason to doubt him at all."

Mr Lyons, 55, at the head of the 8.5 million ministry, the largest black denomination in America, has become highly visible during Mr Clinton's

tenure at the White House. He preaches economic self-sufficiency for blacks and has founded Trusted Partners, a national ministry which seeks to make men more responsible for their families.

He first met Mr Clinton in 1994 when the President spoke at the denomination's convention in New Orleans. He again addressed the Baptists in Orlando last year. In fact, the relationship had blossomed when the preacher joined Mr Clinton in refusing to endorse a disuse and paying a prostitute to perform sexual acts other than intercourse.

which was organised by Louis Farrakhan, leader of the radical Nation of Islam, in 1995.

Mr Lyons is not the first preacher to face allegations of sexual misconduct. The Rev Jim Bakker, one of America's most popular "televangelists", resigned from his ministry in 1987 after admitting to extramarital sex. Jimmy Swaggart, a rival televangelist, was forced to resign a year later after he admitted wearing a disguise and paying a prostitute to perform sexual acts other than intercourse.



UN seeks Cyprus honeymoon

FROM JAMES BONE IN TROUTBECK, NEW YORK STATE

CYPRUS'S rival leaders booked into a honeymoon lodge here yesterday for a renewed effort to make peace on their divided island.

President Clerides of the Greek south and Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish north, will be cut off in the Troutbeck Inn, whose motto is "Love at first sight", for five days of negotiations.

The United Nations, which is organising the talks, chose the location to allow the two men the chance to take long walks together if that can be engineered. Officials hope

their isolation will hasten progress towards a settlement as it did when Bosnian leaders were held incommunicado in Dayton for peace talks.

The negotiations are being chaired by Diego Cordovez, the UN official who brokered the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Ten other countries have appointed special envoys to the talks, but they will not be allowed to stay at the Troutbeck Inn. Britain is represented by Sir David Hannay.

Kofi Annan, the UN Secretary-General, says he hopes

Cigar-smoking supermodel draws fire

BY TUNKE VARADARAJAN

AUSTRALIAN anti-smoking campaigners have attacked Elle Macpherson, the supermodel, for posing with a lighted cigar in her mouth for an American smokers' magazine.

Arthur Chesterfield-Evans of the Non-smokers' Movement of Australia condemned Ms Macpherson for her "pro-smoking" stance. In a vein that was not quite chivalrous, he said: "When her beauty has gone, all that she will have left behind is a whole heap of people dying from cancer."

The supermodel's crime, in the eyes of the campaigners, was to have appeared on the cover of a recent issue of *Smoke* magazine, puffing on a long cigar. Inside the magazine, there are more photo-

graphs of her, wearing form-fitting legging, a leather jacket and a plumed boa, with a fat Cuestia Rey Maduro No 2 clenched between her teeth.

Ms Macpherson has also been attacked for her words. *Smoke* quotes her as saying that "cigar smoking has become such a fashionable thing now". She adds: "I started smoking cigars when I was in Europe. I can tell you exactly when I had my first cigar. It was in Morocco in 1982."

"I was at a hotel for lunch, sitting in the sun, drinking a very good white wine, with the smell of orange in the air... My head was spinning and I just thought it was this wonderful kind of high."

Dr Chesterfield-Evans condemned Ms Macpherson for playing the "product placement" game. He said: "The tobacco

industry gets high-profile people to smoke cigars and make it seem acceptable, and then the poorer people will smoke cigarettes to pretend they are the same as them."

□ Madrid: President Clinton said yesterday that a key part of the settlement between American states and tobacco companies would impose an "unreasonable restriction" on tobacco regulation and ought to be changed.

At a news conference after the Nas summit, he said that he was concerned about the part dealing with Food and Drug Administration regulation of tobacco, which said it could not ban nicotine in cigarettes for some years and would have to show that an eventual ban would not create a black market in nicotine cigarettes. (Reuters)

Clinton
key fig
nding s

Lawyers' loose ends trip up Chinese rulers

FROM JONATHAN MURSKY
IN HONG KONG

BARELY a week into its existence, the new Hong Kong Government has floundered in a legal quagmire over its appointed Legislative Council, as well as smuggled children, election regulations and workers' rights.

A trade union leader began a five-day hunger strike yesterday to challenge the Government's decision to overturn laws voted in by the now expunged elected Legislative Council.

The Court of Appeal will now consider the legality of the new council on July 22, a week earlier than planned. The uncertainty has caused a logjam in the lower courts where lawyers are questioning laws the council passed immediately after the handover. Months ago Hong Kong's Democratic Party, the largest single bloc in the previous council, threatened to sue its Beijing-appointed successor. The Democrats were backed by the leading bar associations which also opposed dissolving the elected council.

If the court here finds the Provisional LegCo to be illegal, a way will probably be found for the case to be heard by China's National People's Congress; if that body overturns the Hong Kong court's ruling, according to Raymond Wacks, Professor of Law in Hong Kong University, it will appear that "Beijing can just wave its magic wand and establish a new legislature".

In a second sign of legal desperation, the Provisional Legislative Council, heeding instructions from Tung Chee-hwa, the Chief Executive, to conduct all three readings on the same day, passed a Bill making it illegal for mainland-born children of Hong Kong parents who were smuggled into Hong Kong to live here.

In the view of lawyers and social workers, expelling such children violates the Basic Law, China's mini-constitution for Hong Kong, which stipulates that a child with a Hong Kong parent has the right to live here regardless of their place of birth.

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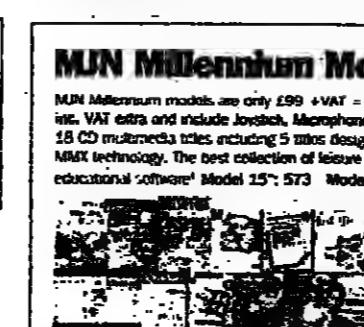
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THE TIMES THURSDAY JULY 10 1997

Clinton linked to key figure in funding scandal

FROM TOM RHODES IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Clinton personally persuaded the Democrats to hire John Huang, the figure at the heart of Washington's fundraising scandal, a Senate hearing was told yesterday.

Richard Sullivan, the former financial director for the Democratic National Committee, told a packed meeting on Capitol Hill that numerous efforts had been made to secure a role for Mr Huang at the party's fundraising headquarters in Washington.

Chief among those who had lobbied on his behalf were Arkansas associates of the Lippo Group — the multinational owned by Indonesians with interests in China — senior White House staff and, latterly, Mr Clinton.

At issue in the hearings is whether the President and his staff solicited and accepted illegal donations to election funds from foreign citizens and businesses.

Mr Huang, born in China and brought up in Taiwan, was a former employee of the Lippo Group in Little Rock, Arkansas. He subsequently joined the Commerce Department before becoming a senior fundraiser for the Democratic National Committee.

For the first time this week, he offered to testify before the Senate governmental affairs committee under limited immunity from prosecution for election law violations.

The sudden volte face prompted American commentators to speculate that he may become the John Dean of the controversy. Mr Dean's disclosures led to Richard Nix-

on's downfall during the Watergate investigations.

Mr Sullivan, who left the party headquarters in March, after two years as finance director, said that both the President and Harold Ickes, then deputy White House Chief of Staff, had talked to Marvin Rosen, the organisation's finance chairman.

"[Mr] Rosen mentioned that at some point in passing, the President had asked him if he had heard that John was interested in coming to the DNC," Mr Sullivan said.

Earlier he claimed he had seen no evidence that the Democrats had engaged in irregular fundraising, but added that Republicans had a better system for vetting cam-

paign contributions. Mr Sullivan's testimony before Fred Thompson, the Republican senator and film actor, and John Glenn, the Democratic senator and former astronaut, appeared to confirm the shadowy influence of the Riady family, the Indonesian owners of the Lippo Group. It also underlined the fact that Mr Clinton had a powerful network of Arkansas fundraisers with Asian connections, long before he became President.

Mr Sullivan said that Joseph Girvin and Mark Middleton, Little Rock lawyers who acted as deal-makers for Lippo in the United States, had pressed the White House and the committee to hire Mr Huang.

As the second day of hearings started, Democratic Party officials tried to discredit Mr Sullivan, 33, as someone who was struggling to save his own skin: "His recollection is probably shaded by the fact that these problems occurred in his department on his watch," one said.

Mr Clinton, in Madrid for the Nato summit, was vague about his personal intervention for Mr Huang. "I may have said to someone that he wanted to work for the DNC," the President said.

"I had known him for several years, going back to my service as Governor, so I knew who he was."

"Most people do not volunteer for fundraising, it is an onerous task. I think I would have recommended anyone who had volunteered."

Israel accuses Arafat over brutal monastery eviction

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN JERUSALEM

ISRAEL yesterday accused Yasir Arafat of abusing the Christian population under his jurisdiction after Palestinian police assaulted a Hebrew Orthodox monastery and brutally evicted the "White Russian" clerics, severely beating two nuns who needed hospital treatment.

The operation by several dozen members of Mr Arafat's security forces was a victory for the Russian Orthodox Patriarch, Aleksi II, who is struggling to recover church properties across the world lost during the Soviet era to offshoot churches-in-exile known as "White Russian".

The assault on Abraham's Oak Russian Monastery has

provoked an international outcry. Once evicted, the clerics from the New York-based Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia were replaced by "Red Russian" clergymen from the Moscow-based Orthodox Church. The New York-based Russian Orthodox Archbishop Lauris, who opposes Patriarch Aleksi, condemned the forcible eviction as "a flagrant violation of international law".

The Government of Benjamin Netanyahu yesterday issued a detailed communiqué about the assault, claiming that one of the monks had been handcuffed and thrown to the ground where he was



Floodwaters continue to rise near Prerov in the Czech Republic yesterday

Death toll grows in European floods

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS IN WARSAW

FLOODS that have killed at least 23 people and forced major evacuations in Poland and the Czech Republic spread yesterday as heavy rain continued for a fifth day.

Rail and road traffic in western Poland and eastern Czech areas were disrupted as roads, bridges and anti-flood dams were deluged. Eight border crossings between Poland and the Czech Republic were closed.

Charities in both countries appealed for food, blankets, clothing and donations, and Czech television called for drinking water to replace contaminated supplies.

Since the floods began on Monday, rescue teams have evacuated more than 60,000 people in southern Poland. Many people initially refused to leave their homes because they feared looting, a fire brigade official said.

Four more deaths were reported in Poland yesterday, including a man who drowned as he clung to a floating log, raising the toll to 14. Nine died and three were missing in the Czech Republic, officials said. Other reports said that at least ten people had drowned and 30 were missing.

Polish rescue officials in Cracow were on alert after the River Vistula rose more than 9ft above danger levels. Hundreds were evacuated from their homes in the southern towns of Oświęcim and Częstochowa as floods neared.

Austrian officials estimated water damage in Vienna at £1 million after what television called the worst summer flooding in 50 years. Authorities have forbidden swimming in the New Danube.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cambodia royalty flee coup

Phnom Penh. At least ten members of Cambodia's royal family joined a huge exodus yesterday, fleeing a tense capital firmly in the grip of Hun Sen, the former second Co-Prime Minister, who assumed sole power in a coup two days ago, ousting his rival Prince Norodom Ranariddh.

The royal family, including the eldest daughter of the absent King Norodom Sihanouk, joined thousands of foreigners in the airlift. (AP) Leading article, page 23

Blast kills 15

Bucharest. Fifteen people died and an IAR93 aircraft was destroyed in an explosion as the plane prepared for takeoff to test ammunition at a Romanian military airbase near Craiova. (AP)

Venice jailings

Venice. An Italian court jailed eight separatists for up to six years and ordered to them pay £52,000 damages for storming the bell tower in St Mark's Square in an independence demonstration. (Reuter)

Time lord

Seoul. North Korea adopted a new calendar that counts time beginning with the birth of its late leader, Kim Il Sung, revered like a god, who died at 82 on July 8, 1994 — marking 1997 the year 86. (AP)

Fruits of labour

Moscow. Dockers in the southern Russian port of Tiumen, who are being paid in tins of pineapples because of a shortage of cash, are selling them on the streets to raise money for other food. (Reuter)

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OVERDRAFTS		Increased by	Per Month %
Midland Bank Account		0.4%	1.0%
Meridian			
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£2,000+		0.6%	1.0%
£10,000+		0.6%	1.0%
Unauthorised		0.3%	1.075%
LOANS		Increased by	Per Annum %
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SAVING ACCOUNTS		7.00% Tax Free	
Follow up TESSA		7.00% Tax Free	
High Interest Deposit Bond		7.00% Tax Free	
Annual Interest		Gross %	Net %
3 Year		7.25	5.80
2 Year		7.00	5.60
1 Year		6.25	5.00
6 Months		6.00	4.80
Monthly Interest		Gross %	Net %
All balances		3.97	3.17
Meridian Savings (Instant Access)		Gross %	Net %
Up to £25,000		4.17	3.33
£25,000+		4.45	3.72
£50,000+		5.12	4.18
£100,000+		5.37	4.52
£250,000+		5.51	4.68
Monthly Interest		Gross %	Net %
All balances		4.50	3.60
Overplus Instant Access		Gross %	Net %
Up to £25,000		4.75	3.80
£25,000+		5.00	4.00
£50,000+		5.50	4.40
£100,000+		5.65	4.50
Overplus Instant Access		Gross %	Net %
All balances		4.17	3.33
High Interest Cheque Account (Instant Access)		Gross %	Net %
Up to £20,000		1.50	1.20
£20,000+		2.24	1.76
£50,000+		2.98	2.38
£100,000+		3.47	2.77

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Dr Thomas Stuttaford on the dangers of drinking fruit juice; the benefits of taking folic acid before pregnancy; a rare kidney disease; trouble with talcum powder; and why too many hospital patients die from pulmonary embolism

Leave the fruit juice for later

There would seem to be no healthier way of starting the day than to breakfast on a large glass of fruit juice and some honeyed toast. Yet scientists working in Cambridge have shown recently that the fructose in the honey, and to a lesser extent in fruit juices, causes a release of very low-density lipoproteins into the bloodstream if taken when a person is fasting. These lipoproteins are suspect blood fats which may later give rise to furred-up arteries. Breakfast should, in the opinion of the scientists, consist of polysaccharides such as porridge and cereals, with some protein if desired but not much fat.

Fruit juices, like bacon and eggs, are much better for the circulation if taken later in the day, when the body is more adept at coping with a fatty meal.

While the British breakfast was being derided in Cambridge, the American Academy of Paediatrics was attacking mothers who give their children too much fruit juice, allowing them to graduate from their babies' milk bottles to unlimited juices.

The paediatricians were not interested in the effect of fruit juices on children's arteries, but on the influence they might have on appetite, teeth and digestion. Too much juice is increasingly being diagnosed as the cause of otherwise inexplicable diarrhoea in toddlers.

The American Academy recommends that young children should not have more than half a pint of fruit juice daily. Some paediatricians would deny babies



Most children love fruit juice

aged less than six months any fruit juice at all, others recommend withholding it until the child is a year old.

Adult patients are quite often totally unaware that fruit juice is very rich in sugar, and therefore potentially fattening. An overweight person will describe his or her diet to the doctor but omit to mention fruit juice, thinking it of no greater relevance than a glass of water. Yet fruit juice takes the edge off the appetite, and can cause obesity in adults just as it can in children. Unfortunately, although fruit juice is rich in calories and many important vitamins, it is not complete nutritionally, so people of any age who rely on it can become malnourished while simultaneously becoming obese.

American paediatricians claim that under-fives who have easy access to fruit juices are three times more likely to be overweight, although shorter in stature, than their more restrained contemporaries. Children who drink fruit juice should also use a straw, in the opinion of paediatricians, as this helps to protect teeth from contact with the sugary juice.

It would be a pity if adverse publicity stopped people from drinking fruit juice altogether. Fruit is rich in vitamin C, beta-carotene and probably a host of other antioxidants. Fruit is therefore a valuable part of any diet, particularly as the antioxidants are likely to have a long-term effect in reducing the incidence of heart disease, malignancies and even, possibly, various degenerative conditions. There also seems to be an association between antioxidant vitamins and people's resistance to infection.

Although vitamin supplements are valuable, there is evidence that these should not be used simply to replace vitamins derived from natural foods.

An excessive intake of fruit juice may increase the number of malnourished, overweight, stunted toddlers with decaying teeth, but the great majority of small children will, like their parents, benefit from a couple of glasses of fruit juice daily. The older generation would perhaps be wise, however, to wait until lunchtime before they have their daily ration.



Special glow: four-months pregnant Anneka Rice carries the radiance of an expectant mother

THE vigorous campaign of the Health Education Authority to persuade women who could become pregnant to take additional folic acid is bearing fruit.

To reduce the incidence of central nervous system conditions such as spina bifida, cleft palate and other congenital abnormalities, increased folic acid in the form of small, tasteless tablets, should be taken before

Babies benefit from folic acid

conception, as well as during the first few months of pregnancy.

In 1993, only 2 per cent of women were taking additional folic acid when they became pregnant. This has now risen to 30 per cent and currently two

thirds of general practitioners are recommending extra folic acid to their patients. However, by the time they first see them it is often too late to gain maximum advantage.

This still leaves 70 per cent of women who are risking the welfare and physical fitness of their babies by failing to take folic acid while they are likely to become pregnant.

Kidney baby Chloe is one in five million

CHLOE GOODRUM, a three-year-old from Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, has just had her second kidney removed at Guy's Hospital, London. She is now dependent on dialysis. Chloe suffers from a very rare form of congenital renal failure, known as congenital nephrotic syndrome, or Finnish nephrotic syndrome.

Only one baby in five million is born with this syndrome, which is a familial condition inherited as an autosomal recessive characteristic. This means that both parents must have been carrying the aberrant gene. The chances of two people carrying this defect meeting and then marrying, must be very remote.

The syndrome is present at birth, the renal failure soon supervenes, and the baby usually requires dialysis from about the age of one. Chloe has done well, but a kidney transplant offers the only hope of a normal life. Donor kidneys, always in short supply, have been scarcer since the advent of seatbelts in cars.

The risks of using talc

FOR SOME years, the danger to the patient from talcum powder which has come off the surgeon's glove during an abdominal operation has been recognised, and substitute powders recommended.

A new hazard has recently been reported in *GP Magazine*. Researchers at Yale University, aware of studies which showed that talcum powder when applied to a woman's abdomen and perineum can travel up the vagina and through the uterus before coming to rest near the ovaries, decided to investigate whether there was a link between the powder and cancer of the ovary.

The Yale team interviewed 1,000 women with cancer of the ovary, and found that they were 42 per cent more likely to have applied talcum powder than were a control group.

There was no obvious link between the frequency with which the powder was used, and the likelihood of developing cancer. There are several factors which may not have been taken into consideration, so these results should not cause alarm. But it would, perhaps, be as well to rely on a towel, rather than powder.

Why there are too many clot deaths

Has your doctor recommended that you should have surgery? If so, are you overweight? Over 40? With a history of deep-vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism or other thromboembolic troubles? Is the surgery for an orthopaedic, gynaecological or neurological condition? Is the surgery for a malignant condition, or have you suffered from any malignant condition? Will the operation be lengthy, or are you likely to be immobilised for a long time afterwards? When you go home, will you continue to be up and about as you were in the ward, or will you be pampered by relatives? If you are to have surgery, are you at a high risk of suffering a deep vein thrombosis which could be complicated by a potentially lethal pulmonary embolism?

It is not remarkable that 9 per cent of patients admitted to hospital die while there, but it is remarkable that 10 per cent of these deaths (0.9 per cent of all admissions) are the result of pulmonary embolism, because treatment is available which could reduce this mortality by 75 per cent. The tragedy is that many of the victims of pulmonary embolism are still comparatively young and might have expected many more years of active life.

A deep vein thrombosis is a clot which forms in the vein when a patient is inactive and the venous circulation is sluggish. Clots usually form in the veins in the legs or pelvis. Part of the thrombus, the clot, may break off and enter the pulmonary circulation, where, by obstructing a pulmonary vessel, it can cause destruction of such a large part of the lung that breathing is impossible, and one of the most sudden deaths known can follow.

More candid reports on hospital performance, including the release of mortality figures after similar operations, will serve to concentrate the minds of doctors on ways of keeping their patients alive. One of the most readily available means would be to make greater use of low molecular weight heparin as a prophylactic anti-coagulant before surgery with those patients who are in the high risk groups. Post-mortem examination demonstrates a deep vein thrombosis in eight out of ten patients who have died of a pulmonary embolism. Many of the patients would have had signs and symptoms of a deep vein

thrombosis, but these may be so mild as to be easily missed on clinical examination. Low molecular weight heparin is given before surgery, and is continued after the operation for at least ten days, or until the risk of thrombosis and embolism has passed.

Some British surgeons have been loath to use low molecular weight heparin routinely in high-risk patients. A survey conducted in 1993 showed that only 46 per cent of patients who were at increased risk — either because of the nature of their operation, their age, or general health — received this potentially life-saving measure. This figure has now risen to 84 per cent. Other surgeons were using standard heparin, warfarin, or relied upon such mechanical anti-thrombotic measures as elastic surgical stockings or early mobility. An appreciable number of surgeons were not recommending any measures.

The value of low molecular weight heparin became established nearly ten years ago, when research was published in the *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis*, and at about the same time, 16 different studies were analysed and reported on in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. These reports showed that without prophylactic anti-coagulation, 33 of every 1,000 at-risk patients who underwent surgery would have a deep vein thrombosis, and 31 would expect to have a pulmonary embolism. Of these, 19 would die.

The more old-fashioned standard heparin, which carries with it an increased risk of severe haemorrhage, improved the figures so that 250 would have a deep vein thrombosis, 24 would have an embolus, and a death rate of nine could be expected. With low molecular weight heparin, 125 could expect a deep vein thrombosis, 12 an embolism, and there would be a death rate of five per thousand.

As low molecular weight heparin has a greater effect on thrombus formation than does standard heparin, but has a smaller influence on platelet activity, it is unlikely to cause haemorrhage during the operation. It is cost-effective, for although it is costly, it would save much of the £220 million spent on the treatment of pulmonary emboli.

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Kidney baby
Chloe is one
in five million

The risks of
using tale



Dealers going into a bidding frenzy at the futures exchange in London. When you're a high-rolling City whiz-kid, being pleasant doesn't seem a worthwhile option, and charm isn't considered a valuable commodity

Geoff is angry when we meet for lunch — a domestic drama has become a full-blown crisis. The caterers haven't enough lobster for that night's party in the marquee and the DJ will be late.

A cloud now hangs over the SW10 "megabash" that this young City dealer is organising to celebrate payment of a bonus from his grateful employer. "It's not every day you trouser £200,000; the least you can do is have a decent thrash," he says irritably.

His mobile phone plays the *Marseillaise* again. Less than 30 seconds into the conversation, Geoff is swearing loudly enough to startle a couple at the next table. The public school accent seems grossly at odds with the vile vocabulary and casual fluency with which his insults are delivered.

After almost running out of profanities, Geoff adopts the clipped tones of a man whose disappointment outweighs anger. "Look, chum, this was going to be a big night and you've let me down badly. Not enough fucking lobster and no bloody DJ until we're all under the table — this is a joke."

It is not hard to dislike Geoff. He doesn't really cherish himself and admits that the therapist he sees twice a week doesn't care for him much either.

"I suppose I am a bit of a bastard, but that's the job. My firm expects 200 per cent from me and, in return, I expect the same commitment from the people I employ to provide me with a service — anything less is a total betrayal."

Geoff, who will not allow his surname to be used, earns "more than is good for

'It's not every day you trouser £200,000'

In the City the bonus boys are back, as bold and brash as ever. Bill Frost meets one who admits that even his shrink can't stand him

him". A salary of £350,000 and bonuses beyond one's wildest dreams — his reward for dealing in anything from baked beans to sterling — have made him a "bit of a monster".

Of course, he's not alone — the bonus boys are back in strength, but without the braces. For this new generation, the Black Thursday crash in August 1987, Black Monday two months later — when £100 billion was wiped from shares — and Black Wednesday in September 1992 — when the exchange-rate mechanism had the pound reeling on the ropes — are ancient history.

Now the market is buoyant again, champagne sales are up in City wine bars and taxi drivers are on fat tips once more. With six-figure bonuses it's commonplace, these new Masters of the Universe can afford to be generous.

But Geoff's job, two failed relationships and a "bit of a problem" with Charlie [cocaine] have soured his view of the human race. "Frankly, I

find it difficult to make friends with anyone who is not in my line of work and not making my kind of money."

His friend Rob admits, in broad Estuary English: "Geoff is not an easy bloke — but, then, I suppose few of us are."

"Geoff is a serious spender," says Rob. "He can afford to be

I find it hard to make friends with people who aren't in my line of work and don't make my kind of money'

— he's paid on results, and his are among the best on the block."

The conversation is again interrupted by the trill of a mobile phone. Geoff's garden party in Parsons Green seems safe after all — there is enough lobster and it looks as though the DJ will be on time.

"So where do you want to begin?" he asks, chopping and lighting a Romeo y Julieta cigar. No question is necessary, however, as Geoff launches into a well-rehearsed CV which has the couple at the next table intently listening once more.

"I'm 29 and in my prime. Things can only get better for the next five years and by then

Fulham". He took out a mortgage to cover the shortfall and within a couple of months was able to pay off the bank.

"The house must be worth £600K now — it's a great feeling when you're on a roll. I keep on winning ... whatever I touched turned to gold."

"I bought a place in Norfolk for £110,000 and a BMW soft-top 5 Series for my then girlfriend, Phyllis. I thought we were going to last but it all went down the tubes.

"I was working seven to seven and partying before going home. She put up with it I suppose, so I let her keep the Beamer."

As his salary rose, Geoff began to party more furiously in the few hours left free to him. "I got into the Charlie because it helps you make the best of your leisure time, or so I thought."

"Once you start dealing successfully, the sky is the limit. The old guys who don't have the bottle to do it themselves pay us Young Turks to take the risks for them."

"Providing you don't mess up, they'll let you have your head and pay you a drop-dead salary. Once I made the transition from the backroom to the limelight, I decided I had to look and act the part. I bought a place in Docklands when the market was relatively low and began having suits made for me."

"I bought the flat when the market was low and sold when it was hotting up — that was a profit of about £40,000. At about the same time I got a company car — a top of the range 7 Series BMW."

The first bonus — "week's hard graft well rewarded with £100K" — came when Geoff decided to move from the East End to a £350,000 home in Parsons Green. "The best bit of

luck is that the next table

is a bit of a bastard."

He will not discuss his rehabilitation but is willing to explain how he became "open to temptation". A disposable income of £18,000 every month is very hard to spend, he says, much to the fury of the couple at the next table.

"I've no mortgage to pay,

the company now coughs up for the car of my choice and no matter how many new suits I

"Great bloke," says Rob, as we watch his friend flag down a taxi. "He's a toff and I'm from Chigwell but we get on famously."

"I'm 25 now, and by the time I'm Geoff's age, I'm going to be on Geoff's money. It's Hugo Boss suits at the moment but, give it a year or so, and I'll be threaded up in Savile Row, London."

I ask Rob if Geoff is happy, though? He pauses for a second and chews on a fingernail.

"Well wouldn't you be unthat wedge?" he asks. "You've got the salary, the cars, the suits, the women, the whole life package ... only a plank wouldn't see that as a major life result."

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I may be clumsy, but I'm right

Robert Ayling rejects charges that BA is union-busting

As I write this there is strong evidence that the British Airways cabin crew strike called by the British Airlines Stewards' and Stewardesses' Association (Bassa, part of the TGWU) is not getting backing. I want to thank all my colleagues who supported their company and our customers, for working yesterday.

John Monks, writing on this page in yesterday's *Times*, says, "there can be few readers of the *Socialist Worker* in the staff lounges at Garwick and Heathrow", yet on the very first day of the strike, who should be distributing leaflets outside Hatton Cross Tube station, but the *Socialist Workers' Party*?

John Monks claims that British Airways' management is setting out on an exercise of union-busting.

He also says that 44 of Britain's top 50 companies recognise unions. British Airways is one of those 44 and British Airways recognises more trade unions than any other company of comparable size. Is that union-busting?

I meet our senior staff representatives every month and quarterly with national union officers. At these meetings, I discuss openly and candidly the company's business and I answer any questions we are asked. Is that union-busting?

I have no intention of changing these arrangements. We are not union-busting. We have no plans to de-unionise our business, although our UK-based long-haul competitor, Virgin, does not recognise unions.

John Monks could not be more wrong, and, I am disappointed to see, does not actually understand the impact of competition and the need for change. In order to continue to be the World's Favourite Airline and maintain our market leader position, we have to be more competitive. To do that we have to persuade our workforce to give up old-fashioned working practices and pay structures. We have negotiated such arrangements with 30,000 of our UK staff – the vast majority. We have introduced an excellent deal for our cabin crew which achieves the efficiencies we need, while ensuring that crew will not have to work longer hours and guaranteeing that they will not lose pay.

We held five months of talks with the two cabin crew unions. In March, Bassa walked away from the talks and rejected pay restructuring. Cabin Crew '89 continued to negotiate and we reached an agreement with them. We offered this agreement to Bassa. They did not ballot their members on this offer; instead they balloted for a strike. Incidentally, contrary to what John Monks says, Bassa went on strike in 1989, 1991 and 1993 and they threatened strikes in 1994 and 1996.

Now they have gone on strike again. Our offer remains on the table and, again, contrary to what John Monks

says, on Tuesday our negotiators went through the proposed agreement in detail with Jack Adams, of the TGWU, and George Ryde, of Bassa, word by word and line by line.

Nevertheless, Bassa went on strike yesterday. John Monks says he wants to "hit British Airways hard" and then accuses us of being heavy-handed and intimidatory. To support his "moderate position", the International Transport Workers' Federation has unlawfully asked unions internationally to support Bassa's strike and the union membership is picketing airports (secondary action). The people who are going to be "hit hard" are our customers. Is that what John Monks wants?

I deeply regret the disruption that our customers are experiencing and we are doing everything possible to help them, including giving a total refund.

We want to reach agreement with our employees and their unions and are ready so to do, but we cannot do it at the expense of British Airways' future competitiveness.

If we have appeared heavy-handed or clumsy, I apologise. Let's clear that misunderstanding away from this dispute.

At the election, new Labour won the battle of images in the press much more decisively than they won the argument. Most political commentators, apart from Labour partisans, treated John Major's campaign with respect, even though they knew that the Conservatives were losing. Most economic writers expressed admiration for Kenneth Clarke's work as Chancellor, and accepted his view that the economy had seldom been stronger. New Labour did, however, win quite conclusively in those gossip and near-gossip stories which decided the image war. The voters came to believe that the Conservatives were riddled with sleaze, both financial and sexual, and that they were the party of the "fat cats".

Bassa's language seems rather an odd way to describe 3,000 of your union colleagues, particularly in the current industrial world of modern unions working in partnership with management. John Monks says "partnership must be the watchword for the millennium and beyond", and that is what British Airways is trying to forge, a partnership with its workforce. Strike cannot create partnerships.

As I stood outside Heathrow yesterday morning, greeting the staff who were coming to work, they said to me: "Don't give up, Bob. We understand why you have had to make these changes."

Well, we do have to make these changes.

We do not think winning or losing is relevant to this dispute. What we want Bassa to do is to come back to the negotiating table and, to accept the agreement we have reached with Cabin Crew '89.

Perhaps the most important part of the agreement we are putting forward is that we guarantee that nobody will be worse off than they were before, and should that turn out to be the case during the next three years, we have a guarantee to give them back what they have lost.

If only Bassa could give back to the customers what they have lost, and what the airline has lost as a result of the union's industrial action.

The author is chief executive of British Airways.



New fat cats, old envy

As voters scrutinise Labour's aristocracy, the Government's image is sure to suffer

At the election, new Labour won the battle of images in the press much more decisively than they won the argument. Most political commentators, apart from Labour partisans, treated John Major's campaign with respect, even though they knew that the Conservatives were losing. Most economic writers expressed admiration for Kenneth Clarke's work as Chancellor, and accepted his view that the economy had seldom been stronger. New Labour did, however, win quite conclusively in those gossip and near-gossip stories which decided the image war. The voters came to believe that the Conservatives were riddled with sleaze, both financial and sexual, and that they were the party of the "fat cats".

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more than £1 million a year – there are said to be barristers who earn comfortably more than let alone successful businessmen, or sports and pop stars. The fashionably rich probably start at an income of about £200,000 a year; much lower incomes than that may be very handsome to live on, but do not really belong to the world of *Hello!*.

Any government from now on is bound to be surrounded by celebrity high-earners, almost all of them self-made. They find new Labour's strongly meritocratic approach rather flattering. The more these high-earners support Labour, the more the gossip columns will portray Labour as the natural party for the fat cats. Indeed, fat cats have always gone where the cream is, and the cream jug now belongs to New Labour.

This adverse publicity has already started. Cherie Blair's £2,000 hairdo, Lord Simon of Highbury holding on to £2 million of BP shares, the BBC's combination of pay rises for top people with redundancies elsewhere, are all part of this week's news. The *Daily Mail* is the newspaper that foreign ambassadors have to read for British middle-class gossip. Cherie Blair's hairdo, a story which was first broken on Sunday, became on Monday a double-page spread in *Femail*, with 15 separate pictures of various Cherie Blair hairstyles. There was even a "defence" of Cherie Blair, "Stop picking on Cherie". In Peter McKay's gossip column, when Peter McKay starts to defend you, you must be in trouble.

In political terms, the Lord Simon story is much the more important. As a minister, it is doubtful whether he should retain so large a shareholding in a company with which his department is dealing continually, even though he is not involved in those dealings and has undertaken not to trade in those shares while he is in office. He failed to enter his BP shareholding in the House of Lords register. That register does leave room for discretion, but a £2 million

holding surely could affect the public perception of the way in which they [the peers] perform their parliamentary duties".

Tuesday's *Daily Mail* had another damaging article, by Gerald Kaufman, the Labour Member for Gorton; he used to be an excellent Shadow Foreign Secretary. His article was headed "The arrogance of these BBC fat cats", and attacked the salaries of John Birt (£354,000), Ron Neil (£226,000) and Will Wyan (£231,000). These are, as Kaufman argues, high salaries for people in the public sector, though they are not unusual in the private sector. These high BBC salaries are now seen as a responsibility of the Labour Government. Indeed, Kaufman himself tells Chris Smith "to call in Birt and Co, and, not more than two syllables, explain to them exactly what public service means".

The *Express* on Tuesday was equally subversive. Anthony Holden linked another fat, though highly talented, cat to a controversial government decision. The Greenwich Dome, "Tony Blair overruled [Chris] Smith's sound objections to the squandering of £850 million on a millennium party in Greenwich, further snubbing him by putting Peter Mandelson in charge of it [as of pretty much everything else]. In vain, Smith tried to talk Blair out of a project close to the heart of his son Euan – and even closer to that of his friend Lord (Richard) Rogers, the architect whose £250 million dome will be the star of the show". Poor Chris Smith is now lumbered with an £80 million party, a £250 million dome and John Birt's £350,000 salary.

This is not serious scandal, but it is money gossip, and the public is fascinated by money. The point it makes is that they do not live like the rest of us. The Royal Family suffer from this contrast, but they are, after all, royal. From the Labour Party this is not expected; a democratic party of the Left cannot afford an image of

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Our first classes of citizens

David Alton says

we need lessons in duties, not rights

Among the many issues raised by the new White Paper on Education, the most neglected has been the role of schools in forming citizens. There will be arguments about whether civics should reappear as a narrow subject – looking at constitutional questions – or whether a wider concern for citizenship should be integrated into every aspect of the school timetable. If an obligation is placed within the national curriculum, who will teach it, what new resources will be provided, will there be examinations and will inspectors assess its delivery?

But there will be little argument about the principle of educating for democracy and the importance of forming rounded citizens. The battle to redress the shrill language of rights and the faddish rhetoric of entitlements with a richer concern for duties and responsibilities is almost won.

David Blunkett, the Education Secretary, was a member of the Weatherill commission on citizenship, which in 1990 declared that "citizenship should be a part of every young person's education from the earliest years of schooling and continuing into the post-school years within further and higher education". There is no reason to believe that Mr Blunkett's views have changed.

The role of education in the formation of citizens became the central concern of Frances Lawrence after her husband, Philip, was stabbed to death outside his London school. Various publications – Mrs Lawrence's personal manifesto in *The Times*, David Selbourne's *The Principle of Duty*, Amrit Esiason's *The Spirit of Community and The Politics of Hope* by the Chief Rabbi, Jonathan Sacks – have each played a part in challenging the orthodoxy of individualism and rights.

At St Andrews, at Leicester, and at the John Moores University, Liverpool, there has been significant work on values, education and the development of citizenship. The Vice-Chancellor of John Moores, Professor Peter Toynbee, says that "citizenship stems from the process of education". His is the first British university to commit itself to developing concepts of citizenship among its students. The part played by former education has also been recognised by the Office for Standards in Education (Ofsted) and reflected in the establishment of the Values Education Council (VEC).

Historically, universities and schools recognised their role in preparing men and women for their private and public lives. However, one of the casualties of the rush towards a more individualistic approach has been civic responsibility.

Only in Britain would we turn "community service" into a punishment.

Even the narrow preparation for citizenship represented by civics courses in many secondary schools has been lost. Now we need a sustained, rigorous and properly funded approach to replace the "mission statements" of many educational institutions which simply pay lip-service to citizenship.

For most young people, civic education is acquired through contacts with voluntary projects, their teachers, or because of an event or political policy which directly affects them. We must be far more systematic and ask tough questions about the purpose of education, about what is expected of democratic citizens, and about the skills we each require to live peacefully. It is part of the mission of a school or university to form men and women for others.

How a citizen acts is a moral function from how they treat their environment and their neighbours to the pursuit of ethical standards in commerce or the embrace of civic duties. It is not a spectator sport or the preserve of a few well-meaning specialists.

These are not new concerns. For Aristotle, communal existence was not about forms of government but about the human qualities which made civic coexistence a possibility. Unlike Socrates, Aristotle believed that civic virtue could and should be taught. Cicero also saw the need for active participation: "The whole glory of virtue is in activity".

The 20th-century Marxist obsession with production, the division of labour and class structures has been matched by individualistic indifference in our own times. The disfigurement of civic culture and the suppression of civil order have been the principal casualties. If a civil society is to withstand the ambitions of those who wish to usurp its fundamental shared principles, must be widely held and understood.

Every generation needs to address these same questions. In the 19th century, Carlyle called it "the condition of England question". As we

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RURAL MARCHERS

The Commons should listen to the country case

Mutual incomprehension between town and country is nothing new. Classical satire and Restoration drama made sport of the differences centuries before the Industrial Revolution forever altered relations between the two. Those relations, complicated by misunderstandings but balanced by tolerance, now face new strains with a House of Commons apparently hostile to one of the traditional and familiar features of country life, hunting with hounds. Today's Countryside Rally in Hyde Park reflects deep concern that the feelings of *rus in urbe*, the countrymen who have marched on London should remind Members of the new Parliament, who will flourish their majority and mandate that settled traditions and the liberties of minorities also have their claim.

Using a Private Member's Bill to make outlaws of thousands who enjoy themselves as Britons always have, and to make unemployment statistics of thousands more, does not seem a One Nation measure. The relationship between urban morals and country matters requires delicate brokerage; but when decisions will be made by a predominantly metropolitan assembly it is right that those outside should organise to make themselves heard.

The arguments on hunting are not as simple as either side is sometimes inclined to protest. Those who campaign to ban what they believe is an offensive spectacle often appear animated more by hatred of pink coats and broad acres than love of all God's creatures. Anger at perceived cruelty overcomes a wider assessment of conservation and nature's balance. Shooting or gassing are far from being gender methods of population control. Banning hunting would lead to thousands of hounds being put down and some 8,000 jobs placed in danger. It would also alter the pattern of country life. Social events which bring rural communities together, from point-to-points to the hunt's own calendar, will disappear. For country people, a ban on hunting means more than just the end to one recreation; it changes forever the rhythm of rural life.

The consequences of a ban should give pause for thought, but those who wish to see hunting continue should not harm their case.

with hyperbole. Employment alone, although important, is not a clinching case. As with other sports in the past, pistol-shooting recently, and even boxing now, if society becomes convinced that the pursuit is no longer civilised then those who make their living from it have a claim on our sympathy, but no veto.

If the economics are not decisive, neither are the ethics. The libertarian case for hunting is powerful but should not be overstated. Wherever possible, when the rights of other citizens are not infringed, the activities of minorities, unless profoundly distasteful, should not be banned. When that activity is, as hunting is, governed by tradition and ceremony as well as embedded in the affections of communities, then it has an additional claim to tolerance. That tolerance cannot, however, be absolute. The profound distaste of many opponents is wholly genuine. The ability to hunt is not, like freedom of speech or habeas corpus, a fundamental liberty which, if denied, would mark a step towards repression.

If the settled, and informed, wish of a serious majority is in favour of a ban, that decision could not be resisted by an appeal to abstract rights. Hunting has developed in a social context; its future depends on the understanding of changed social realities. Supporters of hunting need to win public consent beyond their natural circles to ensure their sport's survival. Today's rally could be a beginning.

A positive, broad-based and unambiguous assertion of the country case should command attention. Members of Parliament have a duty to inform themselves better about the facts and to appreciate the subtleties of the debate. The Government is pledged to offer a free vote but, given the huge consequences of any change for rural communities, that vote should come only after the arguments have been properly reviewed. It may be that a measure of regulation, rather than an outright ban, is the better course. In the meantime this Parliament has any number of measures it should be concentrating on to strengthen the nation before it embarks on a path that will, at the moment, only divide.

MRC's decision threatens science

From Professor Sir Henry Harris, FRS

Sir, The Medical Research Council has recently announced that from 1998 it intends to phase out "stand-alone" grants made in response to proposals from individual scientists or from small groups of scientists.

Hitherto, grants of this kind have generated scientific discoveries and developments of worldwide importance. The link between vitamin D and rickets and the efficacy of penicillin as a chemotherapeutic agent are two notable examples.

Other instances are cephalosporin, transplantation immunity, the immunological role of the lymphocyte, the amino acid sequence of insulin, and the three-dimensional structure of haemoglobin and DNA. So, too, are cell fusion and tumour suppressor genes, and methods for determining nucleotide sequences.

I happen to know, or to have known, all the scientists responsible for these discoveries; all were "stand-alone" individuals or members of small "stand-alone" groups. Can the MRC produce a comparable list emanating from large collaborative groups which it is now set to favour?

Even the MRC's showpiece, the Laboratory of Molecular Biology at Cambridge, was initially formed simply by gathering together under one roof individuals who had already made major discoveries elsewhere.

I do not, of course, argue against the principle of scientific collaboration. However, it is a principle which needs to be sensitively encouraged, nor forced, and occurs only if the collaborators perceive a genuine advantage in the collaboration.

If people are obliged to collaborate in order to receive governmental funding, as the MRC scheme suggests, then their collaboration will be nominal only, or even spurious.

Centres of excellence cannot be set up like supermarkets. Nor can they be generated merely by the provision of infrastructure; they grow slowly, out of the talents of individual people.

If the MRC seeks to ensure the future of British medical research, it must find a way of inducing gifted young graduates to take up the life. To do this, it must make a scientific career more attractive, not less. Otherwise, British medical research will have become a thing of the past. No amount of administrative rearrangement can substitute for talent.

It is high time that the Medical Research Council gave more thought to people, and less to administrative structures.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY HARRIS,
Sir William Dunn School of
Pathology,
University of Oxford,
South Parks Road, Oxford.
July 7.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

Orangemen 'blind to Catholic hurt'

From Dr Noel McCune

Sir, Your leading article ("The only option", July 7) was impressively fair to Unionists and Orangemen. I clearly see that they fully deserved such fairness: that they only partly do is due to their self-righteousness and resultant insensitivity to the hurt of many in the Catholic community.

Of course republicans are actively manipulating the feelings of Catholic people, but the fact is that in the Garaghagh Road area of Portadown genuine hurt does exist. That hurt demands a rights-denying gesture of goodwill on the part of Orangemen. Sadly, most Orangemen and Unionists are blind to that hurt, partly at least because they only see their own which is considerable after years of IRA violence.

I hate all that the IRA has done in the last 27 years — none of it justified. But the civil rights protests of the Sixties were all justified and then, as now, Unionists and Orangemen didn't see — some chose not to see — the hurt which necessitated Catholic protest. Unless they see soon, their blindness will be their downfall.

Yours faithfully,
NOEL McCUNE,
11 Ardfeolin, Newry, Co Down.
July 8.

From Mr Winston S. Churchill

Sir, It is understandable that the Orange Order should claim the right to parade peacefully — a basic right taken for granted in any normal democracy. However, they know — and the nationalists certainly know — that these marches, where they pass through nationalist communities, are planned as a deliberate provocation,

Drugs legislation

From Mr Tim Rathbone

Sir, In echoing the views of cannabis legalisers of 30 years ago, Nigel Williamson (letter, July 3) shows scant regard for what has been learnt in the meantime.

Then few foresaw the horrible growth in misuse of cannabis and other drugs; now there is general national and international consensus on the need to reduce demand as well as supply and to tackle trafficking vigorously.

Then there was little understanding of the psychological and physical harm incurred by misusing drugs, legal and illegal; now that harm has been proven by research and experience and the need for better and more available treatment recognised.

The Conservative Government, under pressure from Parliament, at last started to come to grips with the problem and to co-ordinate efforts inter-departmentally, ending up with a Cabinet sub-committee which continues today. But that Government's efforts were tragically set back by its stupid decision to do away with drugs and health co-ordinators in schools. This was only rectified with the setting

intended to remind all concerned just who won the Battle of the Boyne more than 300 years ago.

The Chief Constable of the RUC and the Northern Ireland Secretary clearly had a difficult decision to take if large-scale violence was to be avoided. The trouble with their decision was that it was based upon no point of principle, but upon appearance of the worst basis possible.

The explanation offered for sanctioning the march through nationalist areas of Drumcree was that not to allow it to take place would lead to a confrontation with, and likely violence from, the loyalist community. It was predictable that it would be seen as a provocation by the nationalist community and an invitation to outdo any violence seen at Drumcree last year. Once a government bows to threats of violence, it is inevitable that those threats — from both sides — will escalate.

The only basis on which to take such decisions in respect of marches scheduled for later this week and in the future must be upon a clear point of principle. That principle, I would suggest, is that marches by either side should not be allowed to be routed through "opposition" communities. In the case of Drumcree, that might have meant the loyalist marchers having to return from their church service by the same route that they had come. No doubt they would have made known their extreme displeasure, but at least the Government would have taken a stand on a basis that was justifiable to both communities.

Yours faithfully,
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL,
White's Club,
37 St James's Street, SW1.
July 9.

up in 1995 of an all-embracing strategy, Tackling Drugs Together, aimed at improving the quantity and quality of health education. All young people, from a very early age, must become aware of the harm drugs can do and the value and pleasure of a drug-free life.

Any reduction in sanctions will send entirely wrong signals, resulting in increased consumption and associated health costs. In addition, unless illegal drugs are to be made legally and widely available, which very few people advocate, reducing sanctions will not reduce drug-related crime. The Dutch have already found that is so.

Apparently unnoticed by Mr Williamson the debate has been taking place; sensible conclusions have been drawn: actions are at last being taken. It is a long-term task to which the new Labour Government seems committed. It should be praised and encouraged to remain so.

Yours truly,
TIM RATHBONE
(Chairman, All-Party Parliamentary Drugs Misuse Group 1987-97),
Church Lane House,
Ripe, Lewes, East Sussex.
July 4.

Prince Charles and the Church

From the Archdeacon of York

Sir, Jane Shilling (article, July 8) claims that I have come round to the idea that Camilla Parker Bowles is a "Good Thing". Not so. The Church has rules which both Mrs Parker Bowles and the Prince of Wales have broken.

However, in moral terms, given that there cannot now be an ideal solution, a civil marriage between two people who clearly love each other is preferable to a backstairs liaison, which in modern times could never be hidden as in the days of Edward VII and Mrs Keppel. But I am just as concerned that the Church does not now acknowledge that is her hypocrisy.

Yours,
GEORGE AUSTIN,
North Back House,
Main Street, Wheldrake, York.
July 8.

From Sir Christopher Cockerell, FRS

Sir, I watched a BBC programme, *The Heart of the Matter*, the subject being a Prince and the human problems around him. It seemed to me that the Church has been left behind and is out of touch with the thinking of the day, which I feel is serious.

It seems that the cornerstones of the Church is still an almost Puritan attitude to sex, which is not how most people view it. Surely the modern cornerstones should be to counter cruelty and selfishness, leading to the unhappiness of others. If people get into a tangle, as many of us do, it is the Church's job and our duty to understand and help them to obtain happiness, without looking up some out-of-date book of rules which should have been scrapped long ago.

Yours truly,
CHRISTOPHER COCKERELL,
16 Prospect Place,
Hythe, Southampton.
July 8.

From Dr David A. Harris

Sir, Can we please be spared even more reports from friends of the couple that Prince Charles and Mrs Parker Bowles are "entitled to each other". They've had all the hell, why should they not have some pleasure?" (report, earlier editions, July 4). No one will deny them that. All they need to do is ride off into the sunset together and not be seen in public again.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID A. HARRIS,
Chestnut Rise,
The Park, Harwell, Oxfordshire.
July 5.

Further to your letters

From Dr Henry Hardy

Sir, In my experience there are two standard results of having letters published in *The Times* (letters, June 26, July 3, 5): begging letters from Third World schoolchildren seeking financial support; long screeds in single-spaced typing from cranks urging the merits of strangely neglected panaceas for the world's ills.

Why it should be thought that those who appear on your letters page should be unusually rich and charitable, or specially susceptible to intellectual junk-mail, I cannot imagine.

Yours etc.
HENRY HARDY,
22 Northam Road, Oxford.

From Mrs Eileen Hocking

Sir, You published a letter of mine in the summer of 1988 about a Volcano kettle in which, lacking dry twigs, we had boiled water for tea with one copy of *The Times*. I received over 50 letters, most asking where such a kettle could be found, but some interesting ones which told me of people's experiences with this useful article. I replied to all, typing brief information as to where they would find it, and long replies to those who had taken the trouble to write such interesting letters. It was a very happy time.

Yours etc.

EILEEN HOCKING,
Trewartha, Polwhele,
Constantine, Falmouth, Cornwall.

From Miss Elizabeth Manners

Sir, Adrian Taylor is lucky (letter, June 26); the responses he obtained from readers were worth keeping. Of the five letters I received when I commented on a religious issue in your column (March 25, 1995), three were blasphemous (two of them roundly abusive and the third, frankly, obscene).

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ELIZABETH MANNERS,
49b Alderney Terrace, SW3.
e.manners@umsd.ac.uk

From Mr Richard Need

Sir, My first letter in *The Times*, a one-liner printed in 1971 on Labour unity over Europe, brought me, by airmail from Bermuda, a fan letter from Sir Terence Rattigan.

Judging by some of the responses I have had to later efforts, I wonder whether I should have quit at my peak.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD NEED,
11 Hemingford Road, Cheam, Surrey.
July 6.

TWO PRIME MINISTERS

How joint rule in Cambodia led to no rule at all

The conflict that ravaged Cambodia for two decades and claimed at least a million lives before UN-supervised elections in 1993, appears likely to return. Supporters of Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the ousted First Prime Minister, streamed out of Phnom Penh yesterday after the sudden assault by troops loyal to the Second Prime Minister, Hun Sen. From Beijing, the stricken figure of King Norodom Sihanouk appealed for reconciliation. Prince Ranariddh himself sits powerless in Paris.

The 1993 elections were rightly seen at the time as a triumph for international diplomacy. A free and fair contest was conducted under enormously complicated conditions. Turnout surpassed all expectations. The \$2 billion spent by the United Nations appeared a sound investment. Although Prince Ranariddh and his Funcinpec party emerged victorious, the military might of Hun Sen and his Cambodian People's Party could not be overlooked. An uneasy compromise was cobbled together which allowed the two men both to take the title of Prime Minister.

That arrangement invited disharmony. Competition between the two camps has intensified as elections scheduled for next May approached. Under the Constitution only one Prime Minister could emerge from that contest. Associates of the Khmer Rouge remnants became a critical constituency as the forces of Prince Ranariddh and Hun Sen sought ways to increase their strength. The success of the royalists at detaching Khmer Rouge factions from Pol Pot — part of which involved claims that the ex-dictator had either died or been captured — prompted Hun Sen to oust his co-Prime Minister.

While the capital and surrounding areas appear to be under Hun Sen's control,

conflict may now resume in the periphery. Funcinpec remains strong in the north and north west of the country. The disparate Khmer Rouge is still significant in the far west. Matters are further complicated by the duplicitous role played by Thailand's Army which has consistently exploited Cambodia's agony for its own benefit. Unless a coalition government is restored in Phnom Penh then civil war will swiftly follow.

The outside world has a limited but not irrelevant influence. Cambodia had been on the verge of membership of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) — an important step in its integration into the wider region. That body meets in emergency session in Kuala Lumpur today to reconsider its position. It should not proceed with the admission process. International donors had last week pledged — but not yet paid — a further \$450 million in aid. They too should reserve their position. Overseas contributions constitute half of Cambodia's budget revenues. Suspension of support might persuade Hun Sen to reopen dialogue.

The breakdown in Cambodia suggests a wider lesson. Multiparty elections are, of course, crucial but not by themselves enough to enshrine peace and progress. In Cambodia much of the infrastructure of authoritarianism — including a secret police network — remained in place after the United Nations left. It has been slowly reactivated and finally unleashed this week. Stable democracy requires the creation of an alternative pluralist infrastructure. That has been the secret behind the extraordinary transformation of the Philippines. This task would have been exceptionally complicated in Cambodia. In the improbable event of a second chance it should still be attempted.

SAWBONES OF CARATACUS

The surgeon who took his tools to the grave

The Roman medical kit found in the burial site in Colchester takes the history of British medicine back centuries. These beautiful instruments probably belonged to the professional forefather of the President of the Royal College of Surgeons. The burial shows that this first recorded native surgeon was not Roman, but a Briton of the ruling class. This was the moment when medicine was beginning its slow transition from Druidical magic and misfortune to science.

Surgery has always followed the drum. The Battle of the Medway in 43 AD, one of the most critical battles fought on British soil, and the final stand of the British tribes at Camulodunum/Colchester, will have given primitive surgeons plenty of practice. Their instruments, now unearthed at Colchester, are evidence of the unbroken traditions of British medicine. The pretty little iron saw for amputations supports the definition of "minor surgery" as an operation performed on somebody else. The sharp hook may have been used for removing tonsils, an operation that was to become more fashionable than beneficial. And the scalpels, tweezers and retractor for keeping wounds open have become familiar prop-

erties to be passed in theatre into the rubber-gloved hand of the heroic surgeon. But it took many centuries for the surgeon to become a folk hero. The ancient Company of Barber-Surgeons put the barbers first because their cutting activity was more likely to succeed. British satirists were almost as rude about the quackery of the healing professions as Molière and Voltaire. And when medicine finally became a science rather than the nation's number one killer, its Victorian heroes were the physicians. Because their prognosis was so uncertain, surgeons were still popularly regarded much as barbers and butchers. It took two world wars and the astonishing advances in surgical technology to turn them into modern heroes for princesses and the public.

In the medicine chest of the first known British surgeon there are two rods. These are not surgical tools but divination rods. The predecessor of the high-tech masters of modern surgery knew that his craft depended on luck as well as skill. The body is still a mystery as well as a machine. And the surgical aphorism that the Romans brought to their furthest northern

Open

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OBITUARIES

Dame Sylvia Crowe, DBE, landscape architect, died on June 30 aged 95. She was born on September 15, 1901.

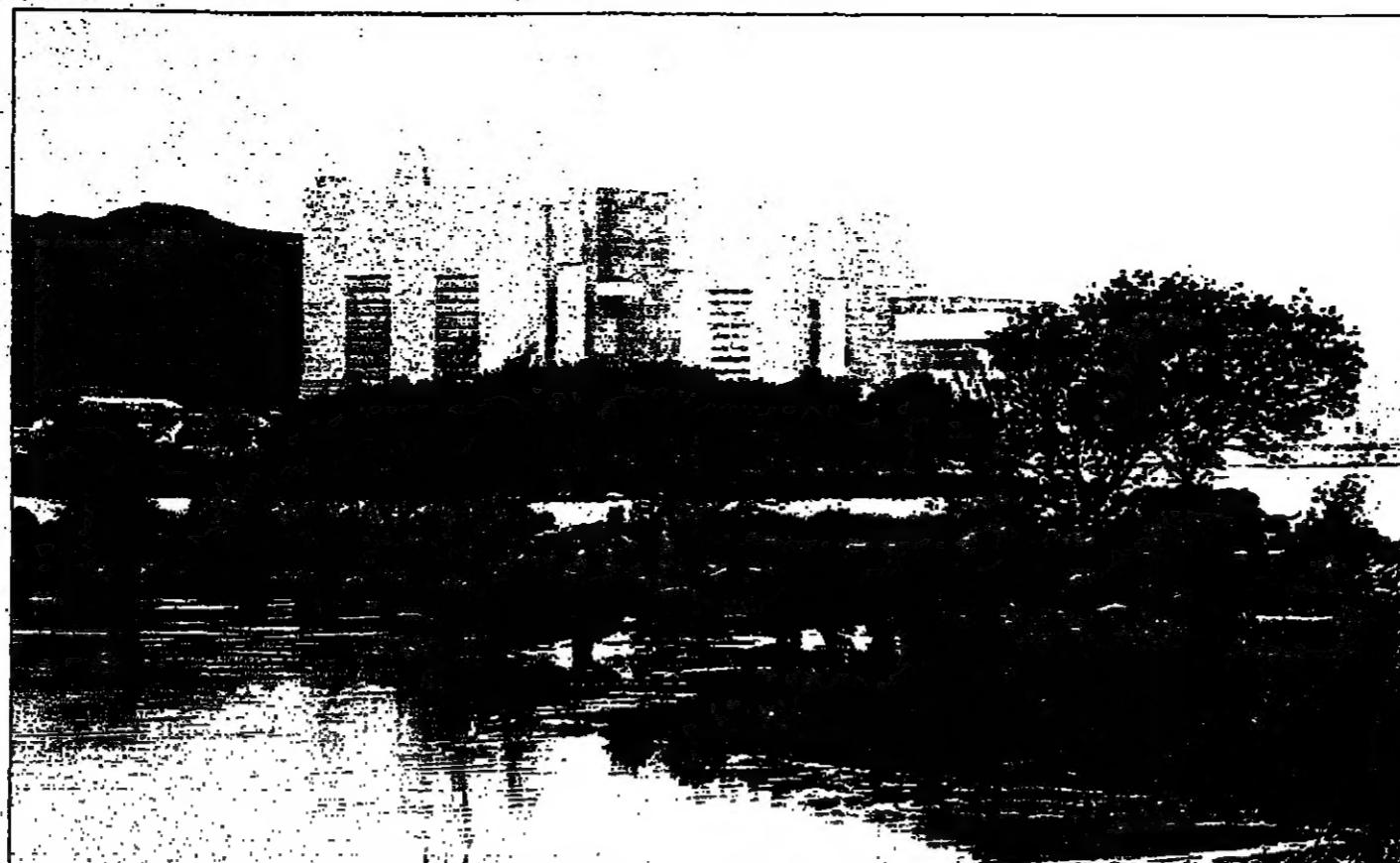
Syria Crowe was a leading personality in an imaginative collection of landscape architects who emerged in the Twenties and Thirties and became friends as well as members of the Institute of Landscape Architects (now the Landscape Institute). They included Brenda Colvin and Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe (two of the institute's founders), Lady Allen of Hurtwood, the inspirer of play buildings and gardens for handicapped children) and Sir Peter Sheppard.

While they were all admirers of the designs and writings of Gertrude Jekyll, the woman who had such an influence over Edwin Lutyens, she was a gardener only. Their real heroes were Humphry Repton and Capability Brown because the combination of landscape and architecture was seen as central to their interests.

Sylvia Crowe, however, also represented the general view – and was most insistent about it – that landscape architecture was a profession of its own. Together with Colvin, she was determined that the institute should remain separate from the Royal Institute of British Architects. "She was an extraordinary woman," Sheppard said. "Very beautiful; yet never married, and reminded you of some Edwardian lady discussing her delphiniums – or perhaps an imitation of one by Joyce Grenfell. In reality, of course, she was formidable, and, my goodness, could tell the Forestry Commission where it got off."

Sylvia Crowe was born in Barnbury, the daughter of Eyrle Crowe,

an engineer who, because of ill-health, retired early to become a fruit farmer near the village of Felbridge in Sussex (a delightful bit of England); she said, "where there was a wonderful amount of wildlife and birds". The farm went down to the stores of a lake, and she was certain her life there, together with her parents' devotion,



Dame Sylvia Crowe and the landscaping she carried out at Trawsfynydd power station in North Wales

to the countryside and her father's partiality for travelling to France and Corsica, had a great influence on her, sparking off her appreciation of landscape. Even in her late eighties she still had a clear memory of when she was four and being "in a Corsican forest, sitting revelling in the carpet of wild cyclamen".

Between 1920 and 1922 she was at Swanley Horticultural College at the same time as Brenda Colvin, with whom she later shared an office in Baker Street. Yet it was only when she spent several years in Italy with her parents that, overwhelmed by the loveliness of the countryside, she was suddenly inspired to do something she said

she would when a seven-year-old – design gardens.

Back in England in 1926, she became a pupil of the landscape gardener Edward White, learning surveying, drawing site plans and making plasticine models – all of which led her into a passion for contoured forms unusual in those days. While she said her ideas were largely derived from the landscapes and gardens she enjoyed and knew well, this preoccupation with contours, with a sculptural sense, began to appear at the first opportunity – at the Chelsea Flower Show, for instance, in 1937, where her exhibition garden won a gold medal and recognition as the work of a sensitive designer. It was

"contoured and had a bluebell "wood" from which a stream flowed into a pond.

It was then that she took a job

with the Cutbush nurseries in Barnet where she assisted Shirley Wainwright, the tough editor of *The Studio*, from whose criticism she learned a lot.

She joined the Armed Forces in the Second World War, first in nursing, then as a driver. With this over, her really big break came, in 1948, with the launch of the New Towns programme. Shortly after working on the reclamation of sand dunes at Mablethorpe (a job Jellicoe had passed on to her) Sir

Frederick Gibberd, the architect/planner of Harlow New

Town, bought Sylvia Crowe in as a consultant on landscape design (primarily to develop his master plan). This appointment led to another at Basildon.

And that was not all: the same year, Lord Holford appointed her consultant to the Central Electricity Generating Board with a view to civilising (as she put it) nuclear power stations at Trawsfynydd and Wylfa in Wales. With additional commissions at Oxford, the rose garden at Magdalen and the treatment of quads at University College, and landscape designs for churchyards and housing, Sylvia Crowe had become one of the most sought after members of her profession.



She was working for the CECB until 1968, and during this period was made adviser to the Forestry Commission in 1964. This was an extraordinary appointment. The commission had not had such specialist advice before, and in addition she was a woman. Such thoughts as she might have had about this did not deter her and she plunged into the work with her usual vigour.

She opposed the blanket planting of conifers, proposed mixing in deciduous trees, described ways in which such planting should follow contours and, in 1966, recorded all the basic principles in the form of guidelines in a handbook called *Forestry of the Landscape*, a pioneering work that has been reprinted ever since. The clarity of her arguments deserved most attention in her diagrams and photographs, making it a classic consulted whenever land is acquired.

Before leaving the Forestry Commission in 1976 she had produced a master plan for the Commonwealth Gardens in Canberra, Aus-

tralia (1966), and had joined the Southern and South West Water Boards as consultant. She was particularly proud of some of the work she did for these, particularly Rutland Water and Wimbleball Reservoir. And this, again, was not all. There were master plans for new towns at Washington, Co Durham, and at Warrington, Lancashire, countless schemes for educational buildings – and lecture tours in the US. And then there were her books. Sir Frank Layfield encouraged her to write down her ideas, fearing that they might otherwise be lost for ever. They were: *Tomorrow's Landscape* (1956), *Garden Design* (1958), *The Landscape of Power* (1958), *The Landscape of Roads* (1960), *The Landscapes of Forests and Woodlands* (1979) and *Patterns of Landscape* (1986).

She was appointed CBE in 1967 and advanced to DBE in 1973. She was president of the Institute of Landscape Architects from 1957 to 1959.

She never married.

ROLF ERICSON

Rolf Ericson, Swedish jazz trumpeter, died on June 16 aged 74. He was born on August 29, 1922.

ONLY a handful of European jazz musicians have had a sufficiently distinctive sound to hold their own in the United States, and even fewer have achieved the ultimate accolade of belonging to the Duke Ellington Orchestra. Rolf Ericson, who played with Duke between April 1963 and May 1964, was one of them. In addition to a glittering career in America, he was a major figure in Europe, recording under his own name for almost half a century.

Rolf Ericson was born in Stockholm, and started learning the trumpet at the age of eight. In 1933 he heard Louis Armstrong, when Jack Hylton booked the great trumpeter on a tour of Scandinavia, and this led to a determination to

become a jazz player. As a teenager he worked with visiting Americans such as the singing trumpeter Valaida Snow, before moving to America in 1947. He spent some time in the bands of Charlie Barnet and Woody Herman.

In 1950, he returned to Sweden, where he led his own band until 1952, when he returned to America so as to take part in the rapid changes then occurring in jazz. He spent part of this visit in California, where he joined Stan Kenton's band, and replaced Shorty Rogers in the progressive West Coast session organisation at the Lighthouse Club on Hermosa Beach by the bassist Howard Rumsey.

In 1956 he was back in Sweden, touring and recording with two All Star American rhythm sections, one including Duke Jordan and Art Taylor, and the other

Freddy Redd and Joe Harris. With the second he recorded some stirring trumpet duets with Benny Bailey.

The late 1950s saw him working again with Kenton and with Buddy Rich, who took Ericson on a State Department tour of the Far East. In the 1960s a short engagement with Charlie Mingus preceded the year with Duke Ellington, who had helped Ericson out of financial difficulty by arranging for him to play in his band.

Ericson spent much of the 1970s and 1980s in Berlin. For more than 25 years, from 1971, he also recorded with his own quartet, which included the pianist Lars Sjösten and the drummer Frederik Noren.

After a brief visit to America in the late 1980s, he returned with his German wife Evelyn to Stockholm, where despite failing health he continued to work regularly.

Colonel Gordon Maxwell of Ardwell, CBE, TD, former operating manager (railways) London Transport, died on June 23 aged 92. He was born on May 9, 1905.

GORDON MAXWELL was an Old Etonian who ran the London Underground for nearly a quarter of a century after the Second World War, during which time not a day was lost through strikes. He fondly spoke of the system as "my baby". The Victoria Line was built during his time, and he accompanied the Queen on its opening in 1971 – the year in which he retired.

He worked for London Transport for nearly 50 years altogether, having joined it at 19, straight from school. Sir John Elliott, a former chairman, once wrote of him that "on and off the rails... he always had the hearts and

COLONEL GORDON MAXWELL

ears of his railwaymen". Yet Frederick Gordon Maxwell could equally have become a professional soldier. He was born in Simla, India, the only son of a lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Lancers – and the fourth generation of his family to serve in the Indian Army. But the Maxwell had a long Scottish lineage stretching back to a 17th-century baronet and beyond, and Gordon was to be known in Scotland as "Maxwell of Ardwell".

His grandfather's half-brother was the Victorian hero Field Marshal Earl Roberts of Kandahar.

The young Maxwell came to live in England with his parents at the age of six and went from preparatory school to Eton as a King's Scholar. A good cricketer, he played for Eton's 2nd XI, and also turned out for College in the Wall Game.

A contemporary friend was Eric Blair (better known as George Orwell), whom he once rescued from a fall during a midnight climbing expedition up Lupin's Tower, the belltower in College Yard. Other contemporaries included Lord Haisham and the then Duke of Richmond – on the back of whose motorcycle Maxwell would sneak out to visit West End nightclubs.

Maxwell won a military scholarship to New College, Oxford, with a view to following in his forebears' footsteps. But the First World War had not long been over and his father did not foresee a future for his son in the Army. He persuaded him instead to sign up as a trainee executive with London Transport, which was offering promising careers for young men.

Maxwell joined in 1924 as junior personal assistant to the legendary Frank Pick, then

operating manager of the Underground, for which he personally designed and commissioned many of its stations. But the brash young Maxwell soon dared to question his formidable chief and was exiled to the locomotive repair yards at Acton for two years. Much later, however, he said that the experience there had been invaluable.

In 1927 he joined the Territorial Army. He had meant to enlist with the Honourable Artillery Company, but was taken by an old friend one night to dine at the London Scots regimental mess at Buckingham Gate. After celebrating not wisely but too well, he woke up next day to find that he had signed on for four years.

By the outbreak of the Second World War, he was second-in-command of the regiment's 1st Battalion. When the TA was mobilised and doubled in size, from 13 to 26 divisions, he was ordered to raise and command a second battalion.

He later went off to staff college, and in 1943 was posted to the staff of 52nd (Lowland) Division, then in Scotland being trained for mountain warfare.

But their first experience of active service was in clearing the 60-mile estuary of the River Scheldt, following the capture of Antwerp, including the island of Walcheren, much of it below sea level.

In 1945 he was about to be sent behind the Japanese lines in Malaya, but before the submarine could arrive to transport him to the unit he had been scheduled to join, the two atomic bombs had been

dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the war had ended.

Maxwell, who was mentioned in dispatches in 1945, now rejoined London Transport and was given Frank Pick's old job in 1947, with responsibility not only for the Tubes but for freight traffic using the tracks at night.

In the same year, the TA chose him to raise the postwar 1st Battalion of the London Scottish, which he commanded for three years. From 1960 to 1973 he took the honorary title of regimental colonel.

On retiring from London Transport in 1971 – he had been appointed CBE in 1967 – Maxwell was invited to join the Foreign and Commonwealth Office as a "groom" – a voluntary job which involved meeting and looking after visiting VIPs from abroad. For many years he was to be seen on Armistice Sunday leading forward the High Commissioners from the Commonwealth to lay their wreaths at the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

He was a dedicated Freemason for more than 60 years and a senior elder of the Church of Scotland at St Columba's, Pont Street. In 1962 he was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant in the County of London, and three years later he became representative Deputy Lieutenant for the City of Westminster, retiring at the age of 75.

Colonel Maxwell, a tall "Edwardian gentleman" (as he was once described), married his first wife Barbara in 1935. They celebrated their silver wedding but were subsequently divorced, and in 1965 he married his second wife True.

She survives him, together with two sons from his first marriage and a stepdaughter. A daughter from his second marriage died 15 years ago.

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THE COUNTRY PARSON

A MEMORY

He was a big, powerful man, a noted car at Oxford and skilled with the gloves, a very member of the Church militant, who had been known, on occasion, to roll up sleeves from muscular arms in defence of a weak woman bullied by a drunken husband. But with all a man who could understand the frailties of others. Being "humble in his own eyes," he never sat in judgment on his fellow-men – perhaps therein lay his great influence over his parishioners – for he was a country parson. Only with great diffidence and searching of the heart did he take Holy Orders. In fact, the night before his ordination he was overcome by an agonizing sense of his own unworthiness and told his Archbishop of his doubts. The Archbishop, wise and all seeing man, knowing the character of the man before him, persuaded him to follow the path he had chosen, taking all responsibility for this

ON THIS DAY

July 10, 1928

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THE TIMES TODAY

THURSDAY JULY 10 1997

NEWS

Blair will vote for hunting ban

■ Tony Blair yesterday put himself on collision course with supporters of fox-hunting by declaring that he would vote for the ban proposed in a Labour backbencher's Bill when it comes before the Commons in the autumn.

Asked about his attitude to Mike Foster's measure, against which up to 100,000 rural workers and hunt supporters will protest in Hyde Park, London, today, the Prime Minister said that he had voted against hunting in the past and he would do so again.

Strike brings chaos to Heathrow

■ More than 1,500 British Airways cabin staff reported sick yesterday as colleagues staged a 72-hour strike that forced the cancellation of dozens of flights and brought chaos to Heathrow airport. Pages 1, 22, 23, 41

Tyson loses licence

Mike Tyson's boxing career may have ended after the Nevada State Athletic Commission revoked his boxing licence as punishment for biting Evander Holyfield's ear. Page 1

Ulster troops

Hundreds of extra troops are to be flown into Northern Ireland to counter the upsurge in IRA terrorism since the Drumcree Orange parade. Page 2

Friends killed

The sole survivor of a sailing tragedy told how he watched helplessly as Force 4 gales swept three of his friends from a yacht in the Solent. Page 3

Booth fights for gays

Cherie Booth pleaded the cause of lesbian rights before the European Court, in the process crossing swords with her husband's Government. Page 5

£50,000 children

The average child will have cost its parents £50,000 in food, clothing and leisure by the age of 17, says a report commissioned by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and based on living standards of more than 1,200 children and their parents. Page 6

Labour peers

Tony Blair is poised to appoint more than 20 new Labour life peers to bolster his party's Lords representation. Page 2

Roman medical kit unearthed

■ The only intact set of medical instruments from the Roman period found in Britain has been unearthed in Colchester. They include scalpels, an iron saw for amputations, hooks for operations such as removing tonsils, tweezers, a spatula and a series of needles of different sizes that were used for cauterising wounds. They are made of iron or a copper alloy. Pages 9, 23

Mother's award

A woman who was unaware she was pregnant when she was sterilised made legal history when the High Court awarded her more than £100,000 against a gynaecologist. Page 7

Bosnia crackdown

President Clinton gave his backing for the Nato-led peacekeeping force in Bosnia to arrest Radovan Karadzic, the former Bosnian Serb president. Page 14

Bank chief 'insulted'

Wolfgang Schüssel, the Austrian Foreign Minister, must face a no-confidence motion after reports that he described Hans Tietmeyer, the Bundesbank president, as a "real pig". Page 16

Kenya in chaos

Kenyan police, ordered by President Moi to prevent a threatened march, swarmed through Nairobi University, beating students and dows. Page 17

Church scandal

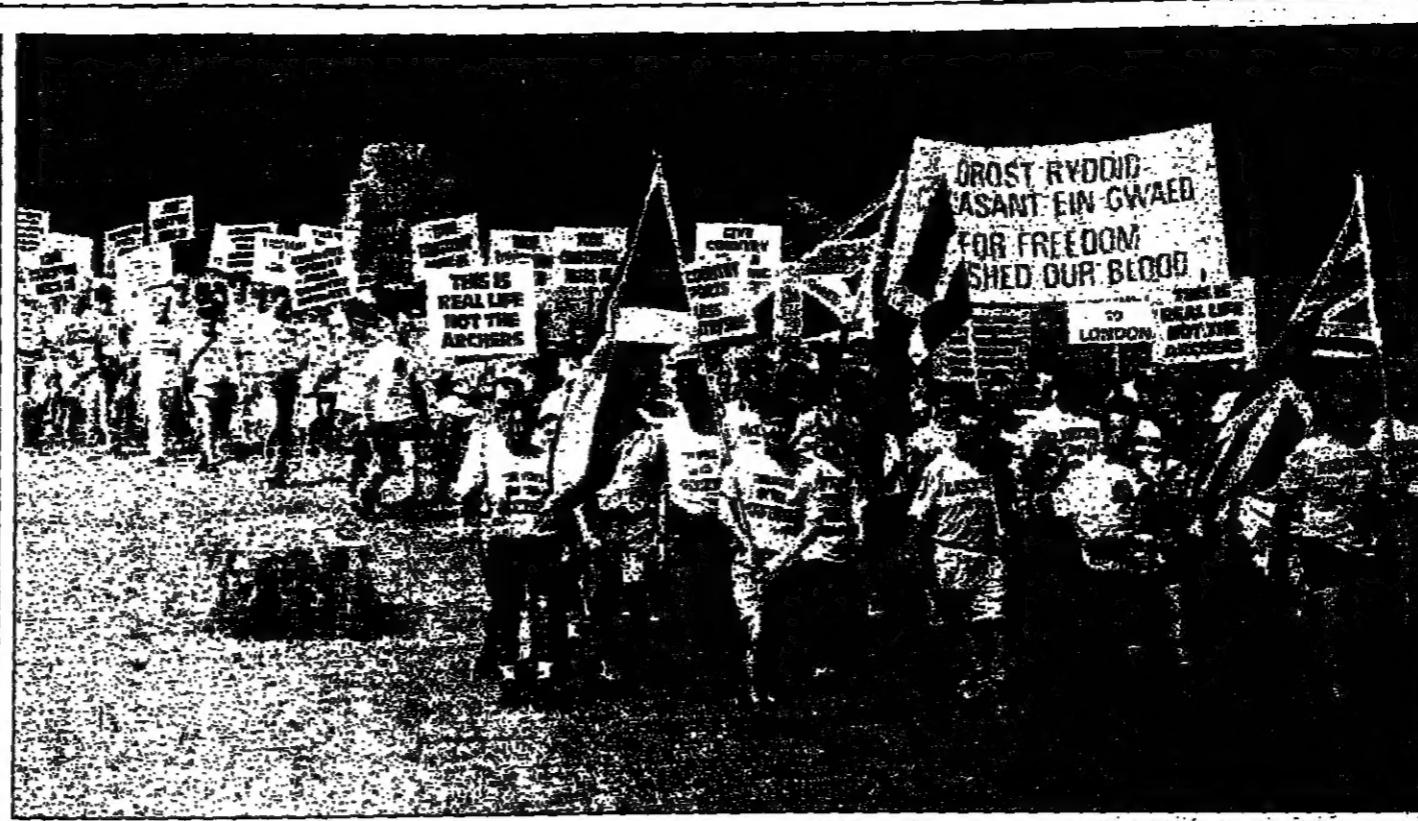
The head of America's biggest black church was at the centre of adultery allegations after his wife was arrested for setting fire to a Florida mansion owned by him and another woman. Page 18

Clinton's persuasion

President Clinton persuaded the Democrats to hire John Huang, who is at the heart of the fundraising scandal, a Senate hearing was told. Page 19

Roman medical kit unearthed

■ The only intact set of medical instruments from the Roman period found in Britain has been unearthed in Colchester. They include scalpels, an iron saw for amputations, hooks for operations such as removing tonsils, tweezers, a spatula and a series of needles of different sizes that were used for cauterising wounds. They are made of iron or a copper alloy. Pages 9, 23



Field sports marchers from Scotland, Cornwall and Wales meet at Great Missenden en route to today's Hyde Park rally. Page 1

BUSINESS

Property: Chris Howes, chief executive and Second Commissioner of the Crown Estate, warned the property market that the commercial market was in danger of overheating. Page 27

Eurotunnel: Two senior assistants to George Soros, the billionaire trader, have been questioned as part of a French police investigation into insider trading in Eurotunnel shares. Page 27

Executive pay: Directors' pay is rising again, boardroom salary evidence shows. Page 27

Markets: The FT-SE 100 index rose 3.9 points, to close at 4,762. Sterling's index fell from 104.2 to 104.1 after a fall from \$1.6897 to \$1.6853 but a rise from DM2.9693 to DM2.9695. Page 30

SPORT

Criek: Lancashire, the holders, were knocked out of the NatWest Trophy in the second round by Sussex. Surrey also went out, to Nottinghamshire. Pages 49, 52

Golf: Joakim Haeggman, the first Swede to play in the Ryder Cup, was leading the field after the first round of the Loch Lomond World Invitational. Page 47

Football: Inter Cable-Tel, the League of Wales runners-up last season, were paired with Celtic in the first qualifying round of the UEFA Cup. Page 45

Motor racing: Frank Williams says that only victory in the British Grand Prix will allow Jacques Villeneuve to retain a realistic chance of winning the world championship. Page 52

New releases: Geoff Brown discovers the charms of the low-budget, high-quality summer comedy *Swingers*, but finds the problems pile up in Spike Lee's latest, *Get on the Bus*. Page 35

Dancing delight: The Kirov Ballet returns to London for a five-week summer season at the Coliseum, and kicks off with an ebullient *Don Quixote*. Page 20

Bom again: The 1960s film *Summer Holiday* has been reborn as a theatrical experience, and Cliff Richard took his seat at the Labour's Apollo so that he could witness the transformation. Page 37

Last lark: The British tenor Dennis O'Neill gives a one-man show at Covent Garden that pays tribute to Verdi. Page 37

Taste of danger: Dr Thomas Starfot on the dangers of drinking fruit juice, the benefits of taking folic acid before pregnancy, a rare kidney disease, trouble with calcium powder, and why too many hospital patients die from pulmonary embolism. Page 20

Big deal: "I find it difficult to make friends with people who don't make my kind of money," Geoff, a City wheeler-dealer who has wine, women and wads of cash, explains to Bill Frost why even his shrink can't abide him. Page 21

PETER RIDDELL: Tony Blair got himself into a muddle yesterday about public spending. This may partly have been because of his habit of speaking off-the-cuff at Prime Minister's questions. Page 12

Louche life: Peter Ackroyd on the louche life of Somerset Maugham; Roger Scruton admires Iris Murdoch, philosopher: Roy Strong on James Lees-Milne. Pages 38, 39

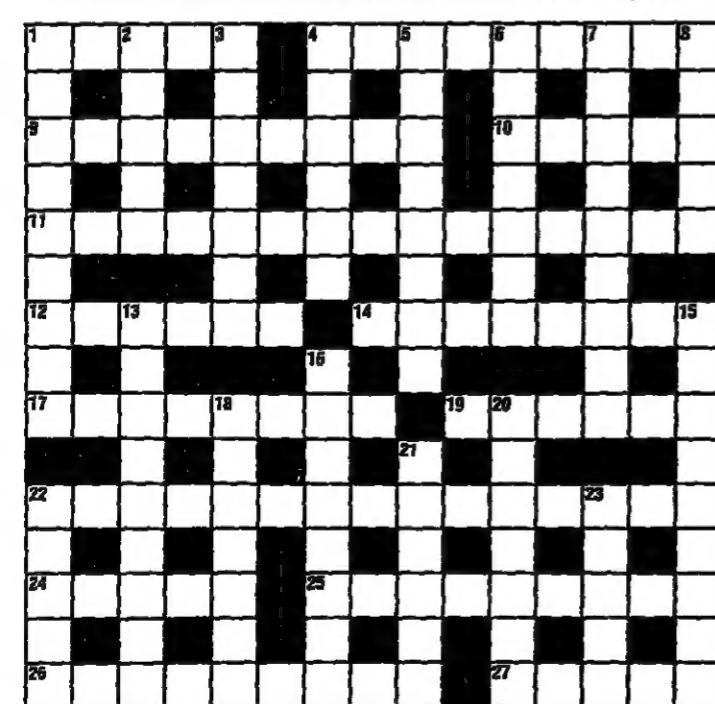
Rival aid: Even rivals of British Airways are helping the strike-hit airline. Page 41

The heads of state and of government tackled the Madrid summit in widely differing frames of mind. In Washington, it is self-satisfaction which is prevailing. But America's "grand slam" is not making everyone happy. In a number of European capitals, starting with Paris, American hegemony is being bitterly denounced.

Le Figaro

3, 5, 13, 22, 24, 43, Bonus-23

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 20,528



ACROSS

- 1 Small detached place brings in one incoherent speech (9).
- 4 Room to bring young lady back — an easy catch (9).
- 9 Foolishly burn as he laid out? (9).
- 10 Deal evasively with composer (5).
- 11 Club with no entrance fee? That's not logical talk (4,11).
- 12 Heroic nurse smuggles hibisc into part of prison (6).
- 14 Independence UK experienced in 1964? (4,4).
- 17 Short examination about Anglicanism completed (4-4).
- 19 Party emerges from grave up-hill (4-2).
- 21 I blessed the wall, newly-built with good foundations (4-11).
- 24 Consumes fowl with last of dressing passed round (5).

Solution to Puzzle No 20,527

JUDE OUIJO TOPAZ
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C O M M A N D W H E R E O N
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L A B Y R I N T H S E D G E
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I N V E R S E B A N Q U E T
G L D L O D E R S
K I T T Y D O X Y F I L I P
P

Times Two Crossword, page 52

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